FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 225 *23 November 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Shitikov, Zagladin Speak on Reagan's Proposals AA 1
Tolubko Comments on U.S. Strategic Program AA 2
[PRAVDA 19 Nov]
Petrov Views U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy AA 3
[PRAVDA 21 Nov]
NOVOYE VREMYA Reviews Book on European 'Threat' AA 5
[Chernousov, No 46]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Volskiy, Kovalev, Andrianov]
Supreme Soviet Session CC 1
DER SPIEGEL Interview CC 1
Brezhnev's FRG Visit CC 2
Medium-Range-Missile Talks CC 3
Reagan's Disarmament Initiative CC 3
Antiwar Protests CC 5
Bright Star Maneuvers CC 5
U.S. Policy in Latin America CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Reports 25 May Brezhnev Letter to Reagan A 1
U.S. Urges Tighter Controls on USSR Diplomats A 3
[Chugrov IZVESTIYA 14 Nov]
TASS Reports USSR-U.S. Maritime Navigation Talks A 3

CHINA

Beijing Attacks Soviet Stance on Arms Reduction [Yakovlev] B 1
U.S.-PRC 'Military Axis' Aimed Against USSR B 1
[Ye. Aleskandrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Nov]
NOVOYE VREMYA Comment B 3

SOUTH ASIA

West Continues Effort To Destabilize Afghanistan D 1
[Mironov in PRAVDA 17 Nov]
Beijing Backing Pakistani Militarism, Aggression D 1
[Baykov in PRAVDA]
Member of Afghan Military Delegation Interviewed D 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Brezhnev Arrives for Visit in West Germany G 1
Departure Announcement G 1
AFP Report on Departure G 1
Message to Queen of Denmark G 1
Arrival in Bonn G 1
Official Welcome Ceremony G 2
Conversation With Schmidt G 3
Zagladin Preview G 3
Shalygin Preview G 3
PRAVDA Preview [Grigoryev, Mikhaylov, 17 Nov] G 4
Press Preview G 5
PRAVDA Correspondents' Report [Grigoryev, Mikhaylov] G 6
Brezhnev Book on USSR-FRG Relations Published G 6
Lambsdorff Views Brezhnev Visit, Gas-Pipes Deal G 8
[Zubko in IZVESTIYA 11 Nov]
Natural Gas Agreement Concluded With FRG G 8
Arkhipov Meets With Head of Bank of Italy G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Arab Ministers Conference Opens in Fes H 1
TASS Report H 1
Timoshkin Commentary H 1
Reagan-Numayri Talks Focus on Military Matters H 2
U.S. Increasing Military Presence in Mideast [Simonyan] H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Seen Interfering Actively in Chad Affairs J 1
Krylov Commentary J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ustinov Receives Nicaraguan Defense Minister K 1
IZVESTIYA Interviews Mexican President Portillo K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Garbuzov 17 November Supreme Soviet Report R 1
[PRAVDA 18 Nov]
Baybakov 17 November Supreme Soviet Speech R 15
[PRAVDA 17 Nov]
Helsinki Paper Reprints USSR Strike Call Leaflet R 32
[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 18 Nov]
Dissident Sakharov Begins Hunger Strike [AFP] R 34
Briefs: Soviet Aid to Moldavia; Armenian Hospitals; R 34
Award to Procurement Minister

SHITIKOV, ZAGLADIN SPEAK ON REAGAN'S PROPOSALS

LD201628 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, presented a brochure, "The Threat to Europe", prepared by members of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Scientific Council on Problems of Peace and Disarmament.

Aleksey Shitikov pointed out that the West's militarist forces are apparently misinforming public opinion. Under the cover of the myth about the "Soviet military threat," these forces are seeking to justify unprecedented military programmes the aim of which is to change the military balance in favour of the West and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

He introduced a team of scientists and experts who took part in preparing and publishing the brochure to the Soviet and foreign journalists.

The data contained in the brochure confirms that there is a rough military parity in the world and in Europe, said Dr Vadim Sobakin, professor of international law. This parity is far from being upset by the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles, but it will be seriously upset if American medium-range nuclear missile means are stationed in Western Europe.

Asked about impressions of the U.S. President Reagan's recent speech, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Professor Vadim Zagladin said: Until now the U.S. President said that his intention is to create an element of superiority, an advantage for the United States and the NATO bloc over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states. More often and clearer, and maybe also more aggressively this desire was expressed by Mr Weinberger. The proposal set forth in the President's speech of November 18 pursues the same aim. It seems that Washington thinks that immense funds spent on the arms race should be saved. That is why the President decided to gain military superiority through the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. There are figures, which are not denied in principle by the West as well, that the West possesses 986 delivery vehicles of medium-range nuclear weapons, while the Soviet Union has 975 such delivery weapons.

If the U.S. President's proposals were realised, Professor Zagladin said, the means possessed by the Soviet Union would be considerably reduced, while those of the West would remain unchanged. Can any state resort to such unilateral disarmament in the face of a grave threat from its opponent? Our invariable criterion is equality and equal security of the sides, Vadim Zagladin stressed. This is the criterion which we shall take to the Geneva talks.

Professor Zagladin pointed out that one of the aims of the U.S. President's speech was to abate the wave of anti-war demonstrations in Western Europe, disorientate their participants and present the United States as a kind of peace-loving "angel", with an immense nuclear missile potential behind.

Asked about the statement by U.S. officials about the possibility of a "demonstration" nuclear blast in Europe, Vadim Zagladin said that this would in fact be the first nuclear strike. What the Soviet Union is pressing for is that no one ever resort to the first use of nuclear weapons. This means that there would by neither the first nor the second nuclear strikes.

Professor Danil Proektor, leading researcher of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, pointed out that the United States was trying to proclaim forbidden the topic about the American forward based systems.

The American side should clearly realise that the forward based system is an addition to the U.S. strategic potential, for these means are capable of reaching the Soviet Union's vital centres. In our opinion, they constitute first strike weapons. Our SS-20 missiles are a means balancing the American forward based means.

TOLUBKO COMMENTS ON U.S. STRAGEGIC PROGRAM

PM201147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent's interview with USSR Deputy Defense Minister Army Gen V.F. Tolubko under the rubric "Today Is Rocket Troops and Artillery Day": "Loyal Sons of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of Socialist Labor Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] In the West, people continue to say that in the sphere of strategic forces the Soviet Union has superiority over the United States and that President R. Reagan's strategic program is intended to make up for this lag. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] I believe that the "general strategic program" made public by U.S. President R. Reagan is aimed at undermining the existing parity in the military-strategic sphere and securing military superiority over the USSR. It is known that an approximate equilibrium of forces has now become established between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO both with respect to strategic nuclear forces and nuclear arms and with respect to general purpose forces. For instance, Europe and NATO countries have 986 delivery vehicles, and the Soviet Union has 975 similar items of armament. For some reason, Washington does not like to remember this.

While thwarting the entry into force of the SALT II treaty, which enshrines equality in strategic arms and limits the number of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles to a level of 2,400 and subsequently 2,250 on each side, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to deceive public opinion, while at the same time increasing the military budget. In the current fiscal year the Pentagon's expenditure will exceed $180 billion. In fiscal 1982 it is planned to allocate $226 billion to the Pentagon. In the next 5 years, up to 1986, U.S. military expenditure will total $1.5 trillion. The lion's share of this sum is intended for the modernization and buildup of strategic nuclear forces. It is a question of creating the new MX ground-based mobile ICBM, developing the shuttle multipurpose space system and using it for military purposes, effecting a qualitative improvement in the existing Minuteman ICBM's and equipping nuclear submarines with new Trident I missiles. The creation of cruise missiles is being stepped up, and it is planned to manufacture more than 13,000 of them in the next 10 years.

"Yet it would be better," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in reply to questions from the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, "to discard the dream of achieving military superiority over the USSR. If necessary, the Soviet people will find a way to make any additional efforts and do everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of our country."

PETROV VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY

PM231223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 4

[A. Petrov article: "On U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Europe"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly obvious that the so-called NATO "dual" decision on the bloc's nuclear "additional arming" is, for the United States, in fact a pursuit of an unambiguous aim: to deploy at any cost new medium-range missiles in Europe and to achieve a unilateral military superiority on the continent. In an attempt to justify its actions in this direction, the U.S. leadership is intensifying a political campaign in an attempt to prove that at present there does not exist an approximate balance between NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Moreover, across the ocean they are not averse to resorting to devices of demagogy and falsification of generally known facts.

The most recent stage in this campaign was the speech by the U.S. President at the National Press Club on 18 November. The President claimed that the United States and NATO do not have any medium-range weapons. In this speech the same old ploy was again used, as is done in the West during attempts to prove "Soviet military superiority": Just one element -- in this case land-based missiles -- is singled out from the overall correlation of nuclear forces, while all the other components (sea-based missiles, bombers, and so on) are ignored.

It has been shown in the replies of L.I. Brezhnev to the questions of the editorial board of the West German magazine, DER SPIEGEL, that an objective assessment of the correlation of nuclear medium-range potentials of the sides in Europe can only be made considering all the factors that determine the strategic situation on the European Continent up to the present time. Whatever the camouflage resorted to in Washington, it is clear that a huge NATO nuclear potential is already now concentrated in West Europe. It is based on the U.S. nuclear forward-based facilities which have been deployed on the continent and in the adjoining seas and oceans since the fifties. Originally these were aviation facilities, then missile, and later, as these became obsolete, they were replaced by modern medium-range aircraft. If one takes a comprehensive look at this arsenal then the picture looks as follows:

Today, the United States has in Europe over 700 such aircraft, each of which is capable, in one flight, of delivering to targets over 1,000 km distant, an average of 4 nuclear warheads of megaton capacity. They include F-111 fighter-bombers and the not unfamiliar Phantom F-4s, which are capable of striking targets over a considerable part of the European region of the USSR. They also include FB-111 dual-based bombers which are specially developed for military actions on the European Continent. The seas around Europe are plied by U.S. aircraft carriers on which are deployed A-6 and A-7 aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons.

As has been stated by U.S. officials, the European aviation group of U.S. forward-based weapons can be trebled within 2 weeks. This is fully provided for by U.S. military bases in West European NATO countries.

The listed U.S. armaments in Europe are supplemented by U.S. submarines, armed with Poseidon missiles, and carrying several hundred nuclear charges which are at the disposal of the NATO military command. Even in 1979 the U.S. leaders openly admitted that 2 such submarines were enough to strike over 200 major sites in the USSR.

Of course, the U.S. nuclear potential cannot be seen in isolation from the corresponding means of the U.S. Atlantic bloc allies. Among these are the nuclear missiles and aircraft weapons of Great Britain and France.

Great Britain has 4 nuclear submarines armed with 64 Polaris A-3 missiles, each of which carries 3 warheads with a capacity of 200 kilotons. These are currently being replaced by new missiles with six independently targeted warheads. This year, one submarine has already been re-equipped with new missiles and reequipping of a second submarine is being completed. In 1980 the Thatcher government made the decision to purchase in the future the American Trident missiles with 8-10 warheads. Moreover Great Britain also possessed 55 Vulcan B-2 strategic bombers.

The French contribution to the nuclear potential of Western Europe is also considerable. It comprises 18 S-2 and S-3 land-based missiles, and 5 atomic submarines with 80 M-2 missiles of megaton capacity, as well as 46 Mirage-IVA bombers. According to representative of the French Ministry of Defense, new French strategic systems are shortly to be manufactured which will create "a nuclear strike power corresponding to the technical level of the U.S. and USSR." An important stage of the modernization of the French nuclear forces in the mid-1980's will be refitting all of the missiles with a warhead holding seven bombs.

Together, the British and French medium-range nuclear weapons, the main element of which are land-based and sea-based missiles, can already deliver about 600 nuclear warheads to targets at a distance of up to 4,500 km. After their modernization the total number of warheads will increase considerably. Even a brief enumeration of the elements comprising the medium-range nuclear potential of the United States and NATO in Europe shows how hypocritcial, and how calculated to deceive the public, are the statements by senior U.S. officials about some USSR "superiority" in Europe.

It stands to reason that the Soviet Union cannot ignore the United States' actions, through which the latter intends to attain unilateral advantages. That which the leaders of the United States and NATO are trying to represent as steps taken by the USSR in order to reach superiority -- and this includes the modernization of Soviet medium-range missiles -- are nothing but our necessary countermeasures aimed at maintaining nuclear equilibrium in Europe. "The Soviet Union," said L.I. Brezhnev, "had to create means for its own defense and not as a threat to someone or other -- least of all to Europe. They were created and deployed on Soviet territory in numbers that balance the corresponding arms of those who have declared themselves to be our potential adversaries."

In actual fact it is not the Soviet Union but the United States who is planning to attain nuclear superiority in Europe. This relates to all of the variants of a solution of the European nuclear equalization which it is proposing, seeing that the United States is additionally deploying 572 new medium-range missiles while the Soviet Union is unilaterally and significantly curtailing its nuclear arms. This political arithmetic practiced by the United States is intended to disorientate West Europeans. But it is too naive to convince thinking people.

Neither can the United States' striving for nuclear superiority in Europe be disguised by the U.S. leaders' statements on their withdrawing 1,000 nuclear weapons from the continent. Today West Europe is literally larded with American nuclear weapons of various capacity and designation. According to the statements of the Pentagon leaders, the United States maintains in the West European NATO countries more than 7,000 nuclear weapons, including more than 2,500 for the aircraft of the United States and the NATO countries, more than 3,000 for nuclear artillery, and about 500 for the Pershing, Lance, Honest John, etc. missiles. The withdrawal of 1,000 of these -- which moreover are, as the Western press has reported, obsolete -- to all intents and purposes does not reduce the nuclear potential of the United States on the European Continent.

As the head of the U.S. military department stated in 1980, the withdrawal of obsolete nuclear ammunition from Europe was carried out by the Pentagon within the framework of the modernization of the European nuclear potential, without lowering its overall efficiency. Taking into account the fact that instead of the ammunition which was withdrawn, the USA is planning to supply Europe with new -- neutron -- ammunition for tactical nuclear weapons, one cannot fail to see that in the final analysis, the Pentagon intends not only to maintain but also to increase considerably the overall U.S. potential that is present there. It should also be noted that only 1,000 obsolete atomic mines and artillery shells were withdrawn from Europe, not medium-range weapons which influence the correlation of forces.

In statements by the American leadership and also by certain West European leaders, and in R. Reagan's latest speech, there is no shortage of verbose claims about the United States' desire to maintain equality of nuclear forces in Europe and to solve European nuclear problems by means of talks. Resorting to peacemaking cosmetics, the United States is trying to create a situation which is politically favorable for the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe. In fact, the United States is foisting on Europe a new and more dangerous round in the nuclear arms race which leads to an exacerbation of military confrontation and is fraught with the danger of creating a crisis situation on the European continent. These actions by the United States undoubtedly do not help to solve the problem of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe -- a problem which is vitally important for all European peoples.

The Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev stated, is in favor of limiting rivalry in the field of nuclear weapons in Europe and of urgently agreeing on parity at a lower level than presently exists. This question must be solved by considering all the relevant factors and on the basis of equality and equal security for both sides.

[Signed] A. Petrov

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS BOOK ON EUROPEAN 'THREAT'

PM200831 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 46, 13 Nov 81 pp 20-21

[M. Chernousov book review: "Who Is Really Threatening Europe?"]

[Text] A small but wide-ranging book (note), ("The Threat to Europe." ["Ugroza Yevrope"] Moscow, Progress Publishing House, 1981), prepared by the Soviet Committee for European Security and the Scientific Research Council on Peace and Disarmament, answers this question in a frank, reasoned and convincing manner.

NATO propagandists keep talking about the "threat to Europe" allegedly coming from the East. The Soviet public also sees a threat to Europe but believes its source lies in the arms race unleashed by the United States and the other imperialist states and in international tension, which is assuming a protracted nature. The threatening shadow of nuclear catastrophe hangs over the world at the beginning of the eighties. In these conditions, as indeed at all crisis points in history, it is especially important for countries and peoples to have a correct conception of each other.

Western propaganda has been quite successful in creating an untrue image of the Soviet Union. It is depicted as a "militarist force" guided by a "doctrine of conquests." The book "The Threat to Europe" examines in detail the real Soviet military doctrine. The Soviet Union considers the military balance which has come about between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to be one of the most important conditions for peace and international stability, and it invariably adheres to the principle of equality and identical security.

The military strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries exists both on a global level and in Europe and it promotes the stabilization of relations between East and West, including in the Old World. Of course, military balance does not mean the sides' armed forces have identical structures. For example, the USSR has more tanks, but the NATO countries have considerably more antitank facilities, although they in turn also have considerable numbers of tanks. But the partial disproportions do not undermine the overall balance.

"However," the book stresses, "it must be seen that some of these disproportions play an important role in assessing the correlation between the sides. A quantative or qualitative change in them or an exclusion from calculations connected with defining the correlation of military forces may be excessive in nature and operate as a factor destabilizing the balance. The following in particular belong to this category:

"The U.S. forward-based system. From the viewpoint of the USSR and its allies it is a powerful addition to and continuation of the U.S. strategic potential, moved up to the direct vicinity of the Warsaw Pact countries' borders and not covered by the SALT process. The Soviet Union has no such system near the American borders. In addition the United States has a preponderance in nuclear devices which they can deliver to the targets in a single launch (salvo) by their delivery vehicles.

"The deployment of the nuclear forces of the United States and other nuclear powers belonging and not belonging to NATO is such that it creates a situation of in-depth envelopment and even encirclement of the Soviet Union and its allies."

It is precisely these factors which prompt the Soviet Union to insist on the inclusion in the talks on nuclear arms limitation the question of the American forward-based system and at the same time to improve to a certain degree its own nuclear missile potential, including medium-range missiles. But nonetheless the USSR believes that an approximate balance of forces between East and West still exists and the problems arising must be resolved by means of talks.

The book convincingly refutes conjectures that the Soviet military doctrine proceeds only from the possibility of victory in a world nuclear war. The Soviet Union is sure that nuclear war would mean universal catastrophe. There can be no victor in such a war and world problems cannot be solved with its help. As for "limited nuclear war," Moscow maintains that it is impossible to keep it within a framework and there are no guarantees that it will not develop into universal nuclear war. The USSR does not consider "limited nuclear war," the idea of which was proclaimed in the U.S. Presidential Directive 59 of 25 July 1980, to be a "political remedy" which makes "deterrence" "more reliable."

The Warsaw Pact is a defensive alliance and therefore its entire military system is a means of defense and is designed to resolve two political tasks — the prevention of war and defense against foreign aggression. In Soviet military policy there is a clear understanding that neither "intimidation," nor "pressure" nor the threat of aggression can impose your own political will on the other social system or force it to change its system.

The numerical strength of our armed forces does not exceed the USSR's defense needs. To be convinced of this at least two factors need to be considered: the significance of regional balances of forces and the geostrategic factor. "The peculiar nature of the Soviet Union's strategic situation," the book says, "is such that for its own defense it is compelled not only to ensure an overall balance of forces, primarily with the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, but also a regional balance in individual areas, each of which has its own specific character from the military viewpoint. The size of the armed forces of the USSR and its allies must correspond primarily to the size of the area to be defended, the overall length of borders and the nature of the potential threats. These indicators do not have even an approximate equal or analogue anywhere in the world."

Let us also cite the following considerations here. With the NATO bloc, which includes three nuclear powers, against it in the West, the Soviet Union at the same time is subject to a threat in the East from the two U.S. nuclear fleets in the Pacific and from China with its growing nuclear potential and the biggest army in the world. The deployment by the United States of naval nuclear forces in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, from where they are able to reach southern regions of the USSR, is combined with the creation of a belt of military bases from the Mediterranean through the Near East to Pakistan and the countries of Southeast Asia. Essentially, the USSR is forced to reckon with the probability of intentions to create a blockade situation around it. This is also becoming increasingly obvious in connection with the growing military and political cooperation between the United States and China.

By virtue of its geographic position, the United States is quite able to ensure the defense of its own national borders with few forces. But the Soviet Union has to spread its forces along the whole length of its borders for reliable defense. Moreover, it must also concern itself about approximate balance in the world's oceans, from which our country feels a growing threat from the American nuclear fleet. Finally, we must bear in mind that the United States has the possibility of strengthening its troops in Europe and Asia comparatively easily from the reserves of abundant equipment located on their own national territory. Whereas the USSR, in the event of conflict, would be in a much less favorable position in this regard.

When you analyze all these circumstances it is not difficult to conclude that in calculating military forces in Europe it is completely incorrect to contrast the whole combined numerical strength of the Soviet Armed Forces with the entire numerical strength of NATO troops in Europe without taking account of the basic differences between the geostrategic position of the USSR and the United States and of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The West often maintains that the military balance is steadily changing in favor of the USSR. But in reality? This is what we read in the book "The Threat to Europe": "For approximately 20 years after the war, the United States had strategic nuclear superiority over the USSR. But at the beginning of the seventies, as a result of the USSR's defense efforts, this superiority came to an end. Since then a military-strategic balance has been established in the world." This fact is recognized by both the Soviet Union and Western statesmen. But the very concept of balance does not suit the U.S. administration. Washington wants to foist on the world a concept of "parity" which would assume American military superiority.

The USSR has been forced to create new types of weapons in response to the appearance of these arms in the United States. By the beginning of the seventies, the United States was the initiator of 23 out of the 25 major weapons systems which have appeared in the world. Since then the number of American "initiatives" have grown still more. A fresh example of this is the neutron bomb. Here it must be borne in mind that at the very first threat of the appearance of dangerous new types of weapons, the USSR immediately proposes abandoning their creation on a mutual basis.

Western propaganda reiterates that in the sphere of the creation of Euromissiles the initiative belongs to the USSR. As an example they cite the missile known in the West as the SS-20. Yet medium-range missiles appeared in the Soviet Union only in response to the appearance of U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in the fifties. This causal connection exists today too. The West only learned of the SS-20 missiles in 1976 and began to talk about them in 1977. Whereas there was talk of the new U.S. Euromissiles much earlier — at the start of the seventies. The book cites convincing evidence on this score. It was only in 1979 that the United States decided that the fuss about the SS-20 was a good pretext for deploying the latest U.S. missiles.

It is at the very least unobjective, the book says, to ignore in calculations the link between the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles and the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities. If we take the European nuclear potentials of both sides as a whole, we can see their balance, their parity, which is in no way violated by the deployment of the SS-20 missiles.

The book examines the political and technical reasons which dictated the need to deploy the SS-20 missiles. Here it is noted that the NATO countries have analogous weapons -- the nuclear missile facilities of Britain and France, composed of 162 vehicles (ground missiles and submarine missiles.) If we take into consideration NATO's entire arsenal of medium-range weapons, including the U.S. forward-based facilities, the addition to it of the 572 new missiles envisaged by NATO's "dual decision" will mean a sharp violation of the existing parity in favor of the West. The West will obtain a 50 percent-plus superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries in medium-range vehicles, while NATO's present 50 percent superiority in the nuclear devices which these vehicles can carry in a single launch (flight) will increase even further. In terms of both their specific characteristics and their method of use, the Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles are first strike facilities. They constitute a potential for aggression and provocation which threatens Europe. They are the equivalent of strategic facilities, since they can reach the USSR's territory, and only increase the risk of nuclear war. The neutron weapon increases this risk even more.

Analyzing in detail NATO's "dual decision" on "arms upgrading," which proclaims equality in word but negates it in deed and also sets preliminary conditions for the Soviet Union, the authors concluded: "U.S. intentions consist in a serious desire to undermine talks. If they and their allies are allowed to act in this direction, a somber fate awaits the talks on this most important question of European and world security. As it seems to us, to implement its plans the United States is making use of the ambiguity of the interpretations of the 'dual decision.' For they all maintain that the new U.S. missiles will be deployed in Western Europe only if the talks fail.... But they do not touch at all on the question of responsibility for the failure of the talks, or rather they proceed from the premise that only the Soviet Union can be guilty of this. Well, and if the talks are wrecked by the United States, what is it preparing for? Will this mean that in that case the failure of the talks will provide 'justification' for deploying the U.S. missiles?"

The concluding chapter of the book examines the Soviet proposals for strengthening international security and limiting the arms race. It is appropriate to end this short review of this topical work filled with convincing facts with the words of L.I. Brezhnev, spoken in his interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL: "The Soviet Union does not solicit preferential treatment. We insist on one thing only -- that the United States and the NATO alliance as a whole measure our security and the security of our allies by the same yardstick with which they measure their own... The Soviet Union says a clear 'yes' to all honest talks which lead to the curbing of the arms race and genuine disarmament. We believe in the necessity and reality of such talks. For our part we will promote the attainment of their success."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 22 Nov 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; and Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio political commentator on foreign affairs]

Supreme Soviet Session

[Text] [Andrianov] A plenum of our party's central committee was held this week. A major speech was made at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This speech, as well as the results of the plenum, attracted much attention abroad. The response there noted above all that Comrade Brezhnev's speech was imbued with a sense of profound optimism, firm confidence in the strength of our social system and unshakable conviction that the Soviet people will successfully solve the big and complex tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the past week the strategy of peaceful creation charted by our party was confirmed at the plenum and then at the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session. The participants of both important forums discussed the draft plans for the country's economic and social development for the new 5-year plan period and for the coming year and also the draft state budget for 1982. Of special importance was the approval of the draft 5-year plan, which gives concrete expression to the 26th CPSU Congress directives for the first half of the eighties. They direct our efforts toward fulfilling tasks in the sphere of the social program.

This, incidentally, is noted by all objective observers abroad. For example, the Japanese newspapers ASAHI, MAINICHI, YOMIURI and others in articles devoted to the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session stressed that special attention is being paid in our country to raising the people's standard of living and that there are provisions for a further increase in the production of consumer goods.

DER SPIEGEL Interview

Naturally, however, in drawing up the plans we also had to take account of the complicated international situation. We should consider sacred and steadfastly carry out Lenin's behest to be constantly vigilant and maintain the high combat readiness necessary to ensure the security of our homeland and our allies. It is not the Soviet Union, of course, which is to blame for the fact that stormclouds have gathered densely above the world. To claim otherwise is indeed to engage in malicious fabrications.

This thought was stressed once again by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev when he replied to the questions of the editorial office of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. In his interview Comrade Brezhnev once again confirmed the clear and consistent foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which is based on the peace program for the eighties, that was drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress. The peaceful initiatives being submitted by our country are vivid and convincing evidence of the intention of the Soviet leadership and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally to do everything possible to remove the threat of nuclear war which has been intensifying as a result of the dangerous policy of the Reagan administration. What Comrade Brezhnev had to say in the interview for DER SPIEGEL met with the most widespread response from the international public. This is completely understandable. In these statements he gave clear-cut replies to questions which affect the fate of millions of people. In his interview Leonid Ilich indicated a clear path to follow, on which mankind can and should avoid a nuclear disaster.

Brezhnev's FRG Visit

[Kovalev] It must be said that European political life in the last decade as far as East-West relations are concerned has convincingly shown that a beneficial influence the process of detente has had on the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. The many-sided links between the Soviet Union and the FRG are vivid proof of this.

As far as the visit to the FRG by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- which begins today -- is concerned, a great many representatives of the West German public express the wish that both sides at the coming talks will be guided above all by a sense of responsibility and political commonsense. What appraisal, then, is being made in Bonn of the strategy of Soviet-West German high-level meetings, and what is expected there from the present visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev? Here is the appraisal of Leonid Ilich's FRG visit by people who undoubtedly know the thought processes and intentions of the FRG leadership -- that is, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the SPD; Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control; Kurt Becker, secretary of state in charge of the government's Press and Information Department; and Peter Corterier, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They have all been welcoming Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit with the warmest words, noting its importance and international significance, especially at the present complex and difficult time. All of them stress that in their bilateral relations the FRG and the Soviet Union have achieved considerable success, on the basis of which a further expansion and deepening of these relations is possible and will evidently be appropriately set forth in the results of the visit. All of them unanimously admit that the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic in the international arena have resulted in a serious change in Europe's political climate.

I would like to cite a further statement by Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the SPD. He said that the Soviet leader's visit is important in every way. For one thing, it will take place a few days before the beginning of the Geneva talks of the big powers on limiting nuclear potential in Europe. For another, it is good that questions concerning the further development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG will be discussed. These relations must not be allowed to stagnate. Further progress must be made in their development.

This statement confirms the thought expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his replies to the questions of DER SPIEGEL editorial office to the effect that his visit to the FRG is a natural continuation of the line of mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries and of a constructive development of Soviet-West German relations on the basis of the 1970 Moscow treaty.

[Volskiy] As facts show, cooperation between our two countries, despite difficulties and obstacles that have been and still are being encountered along its path, is confidently developing and making progress. Take the following figure: Trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG in the last decade has risen 10.5-fold.

[Kovalev] You are quite right, Dmitriy Antonovich. The fabric of trade, industrial and scientific-technical links between our countries is becoming ever more dense. It forms the material basis for strengthening mutual trust. At a special meeting of the SPD Board evoted mainly to preparations for the Soviet-West German summit meeting, Federal Chancellor Schmidt reaffirmed the FRG Government's interest in a further deepening of economic links with the USSR. Such cooperation, Schmidt said, is not only of economic importance, but helps to strengthen peace.

Medium-Range Missile Talks

[Andrianov] In 8 days' time the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons will resume in Geneva. Our country welcomes the agreement with the United States on these talks. We know that the agreement reached on this matter has also been received with approval in other countries, where the governments and millions of people want to see the threat of a new war eased. They want an easing of tension; they want lasting peace. The Soviet Union is displaying the utmost seriousness in its attitude toward the forthcoming talks in Geneva.

[Volskiy] That attitude of ours was clearly emphasized in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. The Soviet leader declared that the Soviet Union says a clear "yes" to any honest talks leading to a restraining of the arms race and to genuine disarmament. We, Leonid Ilich noted, believe that such talks are necessary and realistic and we will play our part in making them a success.

[Andrianov] Comrade Brezhnev expounded very simply and precisely the Soviet Union's approach to the talks -- to honest talks. And such talks, quite obviously, presuppose an honest attitude toward them on the part of all participants. Yet, as the date for resumption of the talks in Geneva draws closer, there are ever more frequent claims being made on the American side for a special approach to the United States; and, at the same time, preliminary conditions are being formulated which, quite frankly, are counter-indicative to an honest attitude toward any talks.

Reagan's Disarmament Initiative

[Kovalev] I believe this is precisely the context in which, in particular, the speech made 4 days ago by U.S. President Reagan should be viewed. He was speaking, as you know, at the National Press Club in Washington. Of course it was not by chance that he chose to speak there. He clearly intended to make a speech that would have an impact purely as propaganda, rather than one that would be politically effective -- though it ought to be said that before it was delivered the address by the master of the White House had been rather insistently heralded as a highly important foreign policy initiative by the Washington administration.

[Andrianov] Well, any initiative is regarded as the initiating of something new. So it's permissible to take a look at Reagan's proposal from that viewpoint. What exactly did he propose? The U.S. President proposed that the Soviet Union destroy all its medium-range SS-20 missiles and with them its old missiles, now obsolete, which are being replaced by more advanced ones. And then Washington will renounce the deployment of new American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe.

Now what arguments did Reagan bring up to justify his proposal? The reason given for it is that the United States and NATO supposedly have no modern medium-range equivalent to the Soviet missiles. But that is not so. Competent Soviet experts say the West has quite a few weapons analogous to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. In short, President Reagan's arguments, to put it mildly, do not stand up when checked against the facts.

Is it not strange that the master of the White House should stubbornly forget that Britain and France have 162 ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads? And those weapons are aimed at the East. Reagan is also deliberately silent about the American forward-based nuclear weapons. Yet we are talking about a situation in which the United States now has approximately 7,000 nuclear warheads in West Europe. So they are to remain there, inviolable, while the Soviet Union is to dismantle all its medium-range missiles.

The position of the master of the White House is based on a very strange logic: Leave the American forward-based weapons untouched; leave the nuclear weapons of the NATO allies of the United States out of account in calculating the balance. Reagan's so-called initiative just does not add up. What it means is that the Soviet Union must remove 975 carriers of nuclear weapons, while at the same time the NATO countries retain 986 units of similar armaments. So much for the political arithmetic of the White House!

[Volskiy] Moreover, it is arithmetic, I would say, with strong elements of fantasy about it. Otherwise it would simply be impossible to comprehend where Reagan obtained his figures purporting to show that the correlation of forces in medium-range nuclear weapons between the Soviet Union and NATO is six to one, though the Western politicians themselves have been forced to admit the incontrovertible facts confirming the existence in Europe of an approximate equilibrium of such armaments between the two countries and blocs.

[Andrianov] Reagan needed this fantastic fiction for the purpose of giving some sort of grounds, at least, for his own bald and unsupported assertion that the Soviet Union has some superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons. And on such an argument -- if you can call it an argument -- he built his calculations so as to achieve a disruption, in favor of the United States, of the established balance of forces. By hook or by crook, as they say.

But in that case, what is there in the White House initiative that is new? After all, it is just the same old song in a new version. It was precisely the upsetting of that balance that was subserved by the plan to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. And in the official explanations of that plan, all is false from beginning to end. How can, for example, the so-called upgrading of NATO armaments with the new missiles be regarded as modernization? Of course it cannot, and for the following reason: The Pershing II missile is a qualitatively new weapon with completely different combat functions from those of the arms which these missiles replace. As for the cruise missiles, these are not only a new type of armament but a completely new form of nuclear-weapon carrier, whose development and deployment will create a qualitatively new and more dangerous situation both in the military strategic sphere and in the area of resolving the problem of arms reduction.

[Kovalev] In proposing his initiative, Reagan himself certainly cannot have even imagined for one moment that the Soviet Union might agree to abolish its defense potential in Europe if at the same time the American forward-based weapons and the submarine-missile complexes and nuclear bombers of Britain and France were retained intact. The American press admits, incidentally, that the President has made a proposal to the Soviet Union which Moscow has every reason not to accept. What, then, was he after?

[Andrianov] It is not difficult to find an answer to this question in the pages of the Western press, including the American press. For instance, the Washington POST declared, basing itself on the opinion of government experts, that President Reagan's speech represents an attempt to shift the burden of responsibility for the nuclear arms race from Washington to Moscow and to implant this in the consciousness of anxious West Europeans.

As a CBS television broadcast put it, it is scarcely possible to expect any significant changes after Reagan's statement. This can only lead, in the phrase of a Washington administration official, to the United States' embarking on a propaganda game.

And the program presenter of another American company, ABC, stated that if Moscow does not accept Reagan's proposal, then there will appear to be justification for the claim about the need to deploy new American missiles in West Europe, as planned for 1983.

The Washington correspondent of THE TIMES newspaper in Britain is of the opinion that Reagan's statement was made with the intention of producing the greatest possible impression in Europe, where there is a growing anxiety over U.S. plans in the sphere of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, as THE TIMES stresses, Washington is also worried about the influence exerted in Europe by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

Antiwar Protests

[Kovalev] Yes, Boris Vasilyevich, at this point I would like only to add that the New York TIMES, for instance, has noted that the President was trying to portray the United States in the role of angels, and that Reagan's speech was also provoked by the success of the pacifist movement in Europe, as the American newspaper calls it, and which we call the antiwar and antimissile movement against the nuclear threat from the American medium-range weapons being deployed in Europe.

[Volskiy] And also, Eduard Vasilyevich, concerning this powerful wave of antiwar demonstrations in West Europe which, by the way, is not subsiding and, as the Paris L'HUMANITE wrote and forecast, is going to rise even higher following Reagan's statement -- well, just this wave of antiwar demonstrations proves the existence of a mass movement of protest against the militarist policies pursued precisely by Washington, these purely militarist policies. This was the conclusion reached by the American newspaper Chicago TRIBUNE. It notes that public opinion in West Europe has no doubt that the threat of a nuclear conflict flaring up is emanating from nowhere but the United States.

[Andrianov] A sound opinion. The American newspaper is virtually acknowledging that it is not the mythical hand of Moscow, but the very specific militarist actions of Washington that have set in motion in West Europe the campaign of mass protests against the belligerent U.S. course threatening peace on our continent. Regarding the influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's interview with DER SPIEGEL felt throughout Europe, this influence is already discernible far beyond the bounds of our old continent. Washington knows that it has reached America, too, and there is nothing surprising here. Truth is always stronger than lies. Caross, director of the American-Russian Institute in San Francisco, evaluated Comrade Brezhnev's interview as convincing proof of the falsity of fabrications being spread about in the West referring to a Soviet military threat.

Bright Star Maneuvers

[Volskiy] And here, Boris Vasilyevich, while we mention a Soviet threat they are trying to conjure up for West Europe, they are trying to invent it on a no lesser scale for the Near East. Under this most false pretext, the Bright Star maneuvers are being carried out, maneuvers of American troops in Egypt and some other countries in that region.

Is it really so clever to transport today 4,000 soldiers or so across the ocean, even though they are accompanied by heavy equipment? Given the contemporary means of air transport, this is not all that complicated. The point is, what can this lead to?

In Vietnam, we may recall, there were not 4,000 but 500,000 Americans, while for instance in Iran at the time of the shah there were tens of thousands -- according to some data 40,000, according to other date a little more or less -- and not merely soldiers but qualified military experts in uniform or in civilian clothes. And what came out of all this? Well, you and I know very well.

An interesting detail was recently noted in the American press: Some time ago the largest U.S. embassies were in Saigon and Tehran; while in the last few years the largest has been in Cairo. Against this backdrop, of course, the Bright Star maneuvers which followed immediately after As-Sadat's murder and are now being carried out, as I was saying, on the territory of Egypt, as well as Sudan, Somalia and Oman, suggest that the lesson about the United States' own policies has not been learned.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, this in essence is also acknowledged by some American newspapers. For instance, here is what the New York TIMES writes: To think that perhaps we can resolve the political problems of the Near East through assuming military obligations here and there is the purest of fantasies and a dangerous fantasy at that.

[Volskiy] And the dangers of this generally rather uncomplicated, primitive fantasy seem quite real. As was announced in the press, the Pentagon has planned that today, Sunday, American B-52 bombers should start dropping not training but very real bombs on Egyptian territory near the border with Libya. What is this if not a provocation aiming at setting Egypt, already the past As-Sadat Egypt, against its neighbor, against another Arab country, the Libyan Jamahiriyah?

But there is yet another aspect of this matter: The regime of General Numayri in Sudan, as the press reports, is carrying out, directly speaking, interventionist operations in Chad. He supports the mutinous troops of Habre, the ex-defense ministers, who, it is written, has links with the CIA. One has only to look at the map to understand that this is an operation directed not just against Chad but against Libya, aimed at surrounding it and fostering subversive activity from within.

[Andrianov] In this connection I will remind you of a statement made by General Numayri: If I send 500-600 men into Libya he said, this would be enough for the success of the operation. Tripoli will witness such an operation in the very near future, Numayri stressed. Similar boastful threats were made by the leader of the Sudanese regime in mid-October.

[Volskiy] And now, Boris Vasilyevich, General Numayri has paid an unofficial, as they wrote, a private visit to the United States, where he has obtained promises for an increase in American military backing for his regime. All this -- of course not by chance -- has coincided with the preparation and execution of the Bright Star maneuvers.

Another reason for being wary -- perhaps a particular reason for being wary -- is that at the same time Washington's principal ally in the Near East, Israeli militarism, has escalated its activity. According to the Near East press, at least four Israeli divisions have been concentrated for a fresh incursion into Lebanon in order, above all, to attempt to deal a blow to the Palestinian formations located there and, perhaps, the Syrian troops which form part of the inter-Arab forces in Lebanon. In addition, other reports have appeared: For instance, to the effect that Israel is preparing for military action against Jordan, too. This was said in particular by Al-Qadhdhafi in his message to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, in which he stressed that according to his information Israel would like to establish effective military control over the area where the borders of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq meet.

All this naturally makes the already explosive situation in the Near East a great deal more complicated, and in the event of possible Israeli aggression in whatever direction the American troops which are currently in Egypt could be of great use to the Israeli militarists, because the Israeli Government and Washington itself are by no means convinced that in the event of an Israeli aggression against an Arab country Mubarak, the new president, will behave as As-Sadat, who turned a blind eye to all the forays of Israel, did in similar circumstances. Thus, in the opinion of the Pentagon and doubtless of the Israeli leadership, the extra insurance would do no harm at all here.

What is the upshot of all this? The upshot is that hardly had Washington had time to attempt to establish its military presence in the Near East than this gave rise to and exacerbated a whole chain of crisis situations. Moreover, the political standing of the United States in this region has not strengthened; if anything, the opposite has happened, and it is being undermined even further. At any rate, the U.S. attempts to gain its objectives here by military means are encountering a growing rebuff. Thus we can see how American policy in the Near East seems to be rebounding against itself, it seems to be negating itself, because in our day and age the use of those methods which the United States is using and the pursuit of those imperialistic objectives which it is pursuing naturally bring no joy to those who pursue this policy.

U.S. Policy in Latin America

[Kovalev] Dmitriy Antonovich, it seems to me that we can observe similar laws governing the implementation of American policy in another region, Central America and the Caribbean Basin zone. The noisy anti-Cuban campaign which Washington has today unleashed illustrates this point. In this connection the document adopted by the participants in the recent conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the ruling parties of the socialist countries in Moscow at the beginning of November strikes me as particularly topical -- the document entitled "Halt Threats Against Cuba," which contains a warning to American imperialism to halt threats against Cuba.

[Volskiy] It will be recalled that this document says, among other things, that the U.S. Government should realize the consequences with which a policy of this sort is fraught. It seems, however, that here as in the Near East the Reagan administration does not realize the consequences but is sliding toward dangerous, risky adventurism.

After all, by what are these threats against Cuba dictated, in point of fact? They are not dictated by that country's policies, which for many years now have been consistent and unchanging, but by the setbacks of the Americans themselves in the region where revolutionary Cuba is situated. But what they now need, what they are now seeking, rather, is a scapegoat -- both for Nicaragua and for little Grenada which is enduring American pressure, and not for the first year, and mainly for the obvious blind alley down which American policy in El Salvador has gone.

They want to dilute, as it were, their own failures in an even bigger and more threatening adventure. In other words, the loser thinks he can win back what he has lost by raising the stakes. That is what the Americans did in Vietnam; that is how the Republic of South Africa acts when the racialists take vengeance for their defeats in Namibia on neighboring states, independent countries of Africa. But of course, one would all the same like to hope that at the end of the day Washington will realize the popularity which the government of Fidel Castro commands in Cuba, that it will realize that Cuba, a participant in the socialist community, has reliable friends.

[Kovalev] It appears, Dmitriy Antonovich, that literally any pretext is used by the United States and in the West in general as grounds for stoking up tension and accelerating the arms race. I would like to quote another statement made by Leonid Ilich in his replies to questions by DER SPIEGEL editorial staff. He said: Despite the icy winds and destructive calls which emanate from the camp of the enemies of detente, the material structure of peaceful cooperation in Europe -- and throughout the world, we might add -- continues to grow stronger and richer.

[Andrianov] Our time is up. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodbye and all the best.

TASS REPORTS 25 MAY BR[illegible]NEV LETTER TO REAGAN

LD211216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 21 Nov 81

["For the Sake of Safeguarding the Right to Life" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov (TASS) -- The USSR Embassy in the United States has published a press release with the text of L.I. Brezhnev's letter to U.S. President R. Reagan on 25 May 1981.

The press release points out that the text of the letter is being published in connection with the publication by the American side of R. Reagan's letter of 24 April 1981 which the above-mentioned letter by L.I. Brezhnev answered.

I have carefully thought over your personal letter to me and I would like to answer it in the same personal and open manner, L.I. Brezhnev's letter in reply says.

Like you, I remember our brief conversation at President R. Nixon's reception in "Casa Pacifica" in June 1973. Now, just as then, I and the entire Soviet leadership are devoted with heart and mind to fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of people throughout the world for peace, a quiet life and confidence in their future.

At our recent party congress it was once more forcefully stressed that it was not the preservation and consolidation of peace which condemns peoples to a senseless waste of their material and spiritual values but rather the preparations for war. The consolidation of peace thereby ensures the primary right of each man -- the right to life -- and is the guide-line leading into the future.

I devoted attention to the fact that in recalling 1973 you noted that the achievement of peace and good will between people never seemed so near as then.

And indeed, precisely in those years, our countries took the path of agreements which marked a radical turn for the better not only in Soviet-American relations, but also in the international situation as a whole. These were years in which the USSR and the United States set about tackling actively, and not without success, the task of limiting arms, above all strategic ones, and began a joint search for solutions to acute inter-national problems; these were years in which mutually beneficial bilateral ties and cooperation between our countries developed fruitfully in many different spheres.

Why, then, has that process begun to break down, come to a halt, and even been reversed? To answer that question correctly one thing is necessary -- to take an objective, unpre-judiced look at the course of events.

Then we recall, Mr President, that at that time, when the development of Soviet-American relations was on the ascendancy, voices of people could be heard in the United States who were not pleased at such a development and who were stubbornly striving to slow down and to wreck this process. The longer this went on, the more active their efforts became to return to confrontation, efforts which were embodied in a whole series of concrete steps directly aimed against the improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States and against reducing international tension. In contrast, no such effort took place in the Soviet Union.

Between your views and ours there are disagreements of a philosophical, ideological order -- it could not be otherwise. But when we are talking about events in international life -- whether of today, or of the recent or more distant past -- an objective approach is not only possible, but necessary. Otherwise, it is very easy to stumble and fall into serious mistakes.

In your letter you say, for instance, that after World War II the United States had the ability to achieve world domination, but deliberately refrained from making use of it. Let me say bluntly that there cannot be many people who experienced those times or who have seriously studied them, who would agree with that assertion.

In fact, the United States, by the use of a wide selection of military, political and economic means, did the maximum to achieve what the American politicians themselves called a "Pax Americana," in other words, to reshape the world in accordance with the wishes of the United States. But that turned out to be beyond their powers -- that's the truth of the matter. Even the possession, for a time, of what you call the "absolute weapon" did not make the United States omnipotent.

To follow your line of argument, we, in turn, could say that after the defeat of Hitler's Germany -- and, incidentally, before the American atomic bomb came into existance -- the Soviet Union could have done much that it did not do on the basis of its convictions and principles of being true to its word and respecting its obligations to its allies. But I do not want to go more deeply into that now, or talk about events that did not happen.

You say that U.S. policy has never been a threat to anyone's security. Let us re-examine the facts. Less than 3 years after the end of the war the United States began creating a closed military bloc -- NATO. One could ask why it was needed. Fascist Germany was defeated and militarist Japan was crushed. The keys to peace were in the hands of the allied powers of the anti-Hitler coalition. Against whom were the NATO military alliance and the many U.S. bases abroad aimed? The United States has never concealed against whom all of this was aimed.

You mention the postwar programs of American economic aid. Indeed, the United States helped. But whom? Only those countries which resigned themselves to subjugating their policy to alien interests. But on the other hand, the states with another social system, besides the peoples who in general did not agree to subjugating their policy to outside diktat, did not receive American aid. That is how things were. Essentially it is precisely how they are at the moment.

If we take the most recent years, when, after a period of upsurge, relations between our countries started to deteriorate, and deteriorate sharply, it is known that the "lion's share" was contributed to this process by the Carter administration. This was done deliberately and purposefully, although, let us say so outright, in the final analysis it has not brought Carter any laurels, has it Mr President?

But for some reason the new U.S. administration decided to continue to move along this same path. Try, Mr President, to view what is going on through our eyes. Efforts are being made to step up the activity of the military-political alliances created by the United States. New military bases are being added to those already existing thousands of kilometers from the United States, bases which have their sights set on our country; the American military presence abroad is expanding; and large regions of the world are being declared zones of "vitally important interest" to the United States. And here no one is even asking whether the peoples who are living in these regions wish to be the wards of other countries. Attempts are being made to instruct other peoples how they are to dispose of their natural resources, in the face of threats of many kinds of retribution.

However, with all their difference, the peoples have an equal right to decide their fate for themselves. There should be no double standards here. It should not be considered that if something is good for the United States then this should be good for others also. Is it good, for example, for the ordinary American family, not to mention the family of a peaceful Afghan peasant, when Washington openly announces its intention to continue to supply weapons to gangs intruding into the territory of Afghanistan from outside?

I am openly telling you, Mr President, my observations not for the sake of polemics. I would like them, on the one hand, to give you a better idea of what the Soviet Union's policy is and, on the other hand, to especially help in understanding the interpretation given by us, and not only by us, to certain recent U.S. actions.

The main thing which I would like to inform you of with my letter is the thought that we are not seeking a confrontation with the United States and that we are not encroaching on America's legitimate interests. We want something else -- we want peace, cooperation, and a feeling of mutual trust and benevolence between the Soviet Union and the United States. Guided by this sincere desire, we are now offering the United States and the other Western countries honest, constructive talks and a search for mutually acceptable solutions to practically all the major issues existing between us -- both that of restraining the arms race, that of eliminating the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in varous parts of the world, and that of measures to strengthen trust and develop mutually advantageous cooperation. There are neither dirty tricks nor any kind of ulterior motive in our proposals. We would like you to accept them in just the same way, without prejudice.

And so our policy is a policy of peace. We shall never kindle the fire of war. You, as we do too, know full well what such a conflagration would lead to. We would like to have faith in the wisdom of your people and in your own wisdom personally to also not permit anything that would push the world toward catastrophe.

Such are some considerations of a general nature which I wished to communicate to you in connection with your letter, Mr President. Possibly I have not succeeded in expressing everything as fully as possible. Correspondence has its limitations, a person-to-person conversation is better in this sense. In this connection I wish to state that with regard to our possible meeting I also proceed from the fact that it must be well-prepared.

L.I. Brezhnev notes in conclusion that we could, I believe, still return to the question of the date it is to be held, a date suitable for both of us.

U.S. URGES TIGHTER CONTROLS ON USSR DIPLOMATS

PM201510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report from "World Today" news roundup compiled by S. Chugrov: "Unceremonious Demand"]

[Text] According to a report in THE TIMES the United States has virtually demanded that governments, especially those in the Scandinavian countries, tighten up their restrictions on the movements of Soviet diplomats, journalists and representatives of foriegn trade organizations.

This step, the newspaper points out, has been taken by Washington on the basis of the policy it is pursuing in its relations with the Soviet Union.

TASS REPORTS USSR-U.S. MARITIME NAVIGATION TALKS

LD202018 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] London, 20 Nov, TASS -- Soviet-American negotiations on the preparation of an intergovernmental agreement on sea navigation were held here on November 16-20. The sides thoroughly analysed questions under discussion.

During the talks which were held in a friendly and frank atmosphere, some progress has been reached and questions for further discussion have been mapped out. The discussion will be continued on December 7 in Moscow.

BEIJING ATTACKS SOVIET STANCE ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD210912 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 21 Nov 81

["Beijing Instigators" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS -- People of good will await with interest the opening of the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe between the USSR and the USA that are to be started on November 30 in Geneva. They link with these talks the hopes for the lessening of the threat of new war, the easing of tension.

As that date is drawing nearer, certain nervousness is shown in Beijing. The Chinese propaganda launched a noisy slanderous hullabaloo around the coming talks, seeking to denigrate the Soviet Union's viewpoint concerning the reduction of missile weapons in Europe, to poison the atmosphere around the talks.

The Beijing propagandists are viciously attacking the Soviet viewpoint according to which the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe must be reciprocal and must be implemented on the basis of equality. The XINHUA agency asserts that a moratorium or equal reduction of means of delivery of nuclear weapons "can only consolidate the Soviet Union's superiority" and that even in case of the reduction of medium-range missiles on the European part of the Soviet Union's territory" Moscow nuclear forces of deterrence of Western Europe will be considerably increased".

This is, indeed, a purely Maoist logic, that is the absence of any logic: Everything is put topsyturvy. Meanwhile Beijing is helping Washington's reactionary circles which hope by their manoeuvres to deadlock the talks in Geneva and are trying to present the U.S. stand of the arms race and ensuring military superiority as a sort of "peace initiative."

Trying to intimidate West European countries, the XINHUA Agency declares categorically that even if the number of medium-range missiles is decreased the security of Western countries, allegedly, cannot be ensured since, don't you see, Soviet "SS-20" missiles can reach any area in Western Europe even from beyond the Urals. And Beijing does not say a word about any reduction of the means of nuclear weapons delivery of the United States and its NATO allies. What is more, Beijing is fiercely upholding NATO's plans of deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, that is declaring for NATO's rearming.

Beijing is trying to create doubts about the expediency of the coming talks, is urging the United States not to "fall for" Soviet proposals which it describes as "extremely dangerous," as being aimed at the weakening of the United States' positions and as pursuing only "propaganda purposes." The Beijing leaders cannot get rid of their great-power Maoist ways and are assuming the role of the West's "adviser" and "mentor."

Beijing's incendiary calls are prompted not at all by the concern for peace in Europe. The Chinese leaders have long been harbouring the idea of pushing the USSR and the USA into an abyss of thermonuclear war while sitting it out themselves and reaping the fruit.

U.S.-PRC 'MILITARY AXIS' AIMED AGAINST USSR

PM201431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Col Ye. Aleksandrov article: "Shameful Role of Accomplice"]

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was in Washington on an official visit in late October. His meetings and "fruitful talks" with President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger were the latest stage in the sinister game Washington and Beijing have undertaken.

As was to be expected, U.S. arms deliveries to China occupied a central place in the talks which took place. U.S. newspapers reported that the Chinese minister stated his intention to purchase U.S. Redeye missiles and Stinger antiaircraft missiles, which specialists say are the best in the U.S. arsenals, and also antitank missiles.

Analyzing this event, commentators conclude that the "blossoming" of the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement began after Haig's visit to China this June. His statements that U.S. and Chinese views on the international situation "have never been as close as they are now" and that the political aims of the two countries' leaderships are mutually complementary speak for themselves.

But what are the motives for the development of the dangerous new alliance? An analysis of China's foreign policy course shows convincingly that the Beijing leaders are continuing to nurture the idea of creating a "great China." In their expansionist desires they have long since turned from verbose expatiations to deeds. It is enough to recall the Chinese Army's perfidious invasion of Vietnam in 1979. To this we can add China's constant stoking of tension on the borders with Laos.

Events of recent years prove that one obstacle to the Chinese leadership on the path of the implementation of its expansionist plans is its insufficient military might. Analyzing the lessons of the Sino-Vietnamese war, the London FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper concluded that "China's defeat in that war occurred primarily because of the lack of technical superiority over its opponent." According to the newspaper, China today is 15 to 20 years behind neighboring states in areas of military building.

The desire to eliminate this discrepancy has pushed the Beijing leaders across the ocean where they hope to "equip themselves" from the Pentagon arsenals. The latter's "generosity" is widely known. And while previously the Carter administration, displaying caution, promised to sell China only "nonlethal" military equipment (radar stations, computers, communications equipment, military trucks and so forth), we can understand Beijing's exultation when the new U.S. leadership expressed a readiness to broaden this range. As is well known, the U.S. Government has approved about 500 licenses for the sale of dual-purpose equipment and technology to China (helicopters, transport aircraft, trucks and radar devices). "China may soon start to purchase U.S. arms production technology," the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote. The newspaper even quoted a Beijing leader to the effect that the Chinese may agree to U.S. military specialists coming to their country if they are not called advisers.

And while, for the Beijing strategists, the new stage in militarization seems like a means of implementing their ideas for the creation of a "great China," for the ordinary Chinese it will be one more step to poverty. In the opinion of foreign military specialists, the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces would cost more than $60 billion. Where are these funds to come from when, according to the 1980 results, the budget deficit was about 47.5 billions? But the Chinese leaders' desire to obtain modern U.S. weapons and also technology for their production is so great they are prepared to go to any lengths. It is not ruled out that economic and social programs will be sacrificed to militarization. In the last 4 months of 1980 alone the Chinese Government cut back capital construction appropriations from $36 billion to 420 billion. In the immediate future the number of enterprises whose construction has not been completed will grow still more. New millions will be added to the 100 million Chinese now living a life of semistarvation.

Another notable thing is that U.S. imperialism has never handed out weapons for nothing. For instance, the endless stream of armaments going to Tel Aviv and Pretoria is payment for their performance of gendarme functions in their regions. The late Egyptian president, A. as-Sadat, received weapons as a reward for his traitorous activity with respect to the Arabs. And what are the Chinese prepared to put on the table in exchange for U.S. weapons?

An analysis of the PRC Government's domestic policy proves convincingly that the Chinese people's socialist gains would be the victim in that event. The small-scale private sector has been undergoing restoration on a broad scale in China's cities recently. By the middle of 1980 there were already 320,000 private enterprises in the country. Not so long ago almost 25,000 "former businessmen" regained the status of "small trader" and "small merchant" in the Chinese capital. In turn private capital has begun to gain the status of international capital, which is largely promoted by the emergence of so-called "joint enterprises." According to the Hong Kong press there are now over 300 industrial enterprises in China with joint capital which are essentially concessions. To attract foreign capital the Chinese leaders have already promised the West German and U.S. money-bags the use of Chinese manpower at fabulously cheap prices at the joint enterprises.

So emissaries from Beijing supplied with promissory notes of this kind are traveling round various capitalist states with just one aim -- obtaining modern armaments and technology in exchange for the Chinese workers' devalued labor. Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese General Staff, has already toured West European countries in the hope that China will be handed a tidbit from NATO's well-supplied table.

That is why foreign observers are entirely right when in assessing the present U.S. visit by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, they unanimously stress the shameful role of accomplice of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, which the Beijing leaders have voluntarily chosen for themselves. The Washington-Beijing military axis, which is a component of the aggressive plans aimed against the USSR, is a grave threat to peace in Asia.

NOVOYE VREMYA Comment

LD041606 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- The USA encourages "the militarist appetites of Beijing leaders," writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

Commenting on the results of the official visit to the USA by the PRC's Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, the journal points out that "the tour by the head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry is not a tribute to diplomatic etiquette and is not just a reply courtesy visit (U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Beijing in June). The sale of American weapons to China became the main topic discussed in Washington." The expressions "identity of views", "accord", and "community of opinions" were often voiced at the negotiations, the journal points out. "The masters of the White House again expressed readiness to fill Chinese arsenals with modern weapons."

To connive at Beijing's great-power and expansionist ambitions in playing with war is "a dangerous and overtly instigatory course which leads to the deterioration of the international climate," the NEW TIMES concludes.

WEST CONTINUES EFFORT TO DESTABLIZE AFGHANISTAN

PM230921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "Exporting Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Kabul -- The undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the impudent interference in that sovereign independent state's internal affairs by imperialist and other reactionary forces from abroad are not ceasing. The aim of those forces is to destabilize the situation in the country and discredit revolutionary power and the progressive socioeconomic transformations it is carrying out in the interests of the broad masses of the people.

Numerous facts attest to the fact that the basmak gangs being infiltrated into Afghanistan are being cobbled together by Western agents on the territory of neighboring countries from among the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble entrenched there -- feudal lords, rural kulak beys, representatives of the bourgeoisie acting as agents for foreigners, and classless elements. The basmak "fighters" are being trained in special centers with the aid of U.S. and Chinese advisers.

The United States and a number of other Western countries as well as certain Islamic countries in the region are sparing neither resources nor efforts to "export counterrevolution" to the DRA. The present U.S. administration has already spent tens of millions of dollars on financing basmak sabotage and terrorist operations in Afghanistan. Many ringleaders of Afghan counterrevolution abroad are being maintained by Western countries and Beijing. The export of counterrevolution is being accompanied by a hysterical slander campaign by the mass media of the United States and a number of other Western countries against Democratic Afghanistan.

Despite the sinister propaganda ballyhoo over the events in Afghanistan and the attempt to present them in a false light at such international forums as the UN General Assembly, the truth is forcing its way through. Objectively minded statesmen, public figures and journalists arriving in Kabul from Western countries recognize that the mass of the Afghan people support the socioeconomic transformations being implemented by people's power and are taking an active part in implementing them. The DRA Government's realistic new proposals on settling the situation around Afghanistan are winning increasing recognition.

The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible.

BEIJING BACKING PAKISTANI MILITARISM, AGGRESSION

LD210918 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 21 Nov 81

["Dangerous Partnership" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 November, TASS -- It is known that international reaction is using Pakistan's territory as an asylum and base for gangs of the Afghan counter-revolution. Commenting on the visit of Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi to Pakistan, the visit that ended yesterday, (?Vladimir) Baykov writes in today's issue of PRAVDA: "The Chinese visitor was pressing for guarantees that Pakistan's territory will be provided as widely for these purposes in future, too. It is characteristic that from Islamabad Yang Dezhi left on a tour of districts bordering on Afghanistan. He visited there camps of so-called 'Afghan refugees,' which is how gangs of the Afghan counter-revolution are camouflaged. He assured ring leaders of the rebels that China will continue rendering 'all-round' assistance to them."

The foreign press reports that coordination of hostile actions against India was also discussed at the talks. India's independent policy is causing ever more annoyance both in Washington and in Beijing. Increased interference in internal affairs of neighbouring countries was also planned. The Maoists are stirring up Islamabad's nationalistic sentiments, are encouraging its claims to India's Kashmir, are edging Pakistan on to the road of aggression and militarism, the commentary says. Secret camps have been set up on Pakistan's territory where Chinese instructors are training Indian separatists to become spies and saboteurs. Joint Pakistani-Chinese manoeuvres are being conducted close to the Indian border.

All these actions are being borne up by large deliveries of Chinese weapons whose cost surpassed two billion dollars. Yang Dezhi again assured Islamabad that Pakistan's needs in armaments will be "fully met."

MEMBER OF AFGHAN MILITARY DELEGATION INTERVIEWED

GF221455 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1830 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] It will be recalled that a delegation of political officials of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] headed by Lt Col Sayyed Mohammad, first deputy chairman of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, has paid a week-long friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, which (?deals with political issues).

While on their way home, a Tashkent radio correspondent interviewed Capt (Abdollah Latif), director of [words indistinct] department of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate. He told our correspondent the following:

Before anything else, I would like to thank the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy for the invitation it extended to us to visit your country. [passage indistinct].

I have seen many things here that will be very useful for my country and for the DRA Armed Forces, which are safeguarding the gains of the Sawr revolution. It has been very interesting for us to acquaint ourselves with the way of life of the youth working in industrial complexes, factories, collective and state farms, and with the life of the students studying in universities. Everywhere in the Soviet Union, be it in central Asia or in the Turkmen or Uzbek SSR, we have seen young women working to contribute toward the development of their homeland. We believe that this (?is also necessary for) the youth of the DRA and the [words indistinct]. We have seen with our own eyes how Soviet youths are educated and how they [words indistinct].

We are certain that Soviet youth are on the line of communism and are setting an example in the endeavor to create a new society in their homelands which are now rid of [word indistinct]. We believe that DRA youth will depend on the experiences of their Soviet counterparts in their efforts to create a new society, and on the aid the Soviet Union extends to the DRA for achieving new horizons in their struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces, interventionists and bands of robbers in order to safeguard the gains of the Sawr revolution. [passage indistinct]

DRA youth are currently arming themselves to safeguard the gains of the Sawr revolution. (?I have to point out that) under the guidance of the DRA democratic organization [as heard] and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, DRA youth are achieving great success in their endeavors to defend the independence and [word indistinct] of their homeland and to contribute toward the establishment of a new society.

I would like to express heartfelt thanks for the solidarity and friendship of Soviet youth.

BREZHNEV ARRIVES FOR VISIT IN WEST GERMANY

Departure Announcement

LD221540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for the FRG today for a visit at the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, departed together with Comrade Brezhenv.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by Andropov, Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov and Chernenko. [Moscow TASS in English at 1555 GMT on 22 November, reporting on Brezhnev's departure, carries the preceding names in this order: ...Andropov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov and Ustinov....] members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; Bogolyubov, Bugayev, Maltsev, Pavlov, Pegov, Tsinev, Tsukanov and Schelokov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Golikov and Kholov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Losev and Falin, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Aleksandrov and Blatov, aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Kovalev, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of CPSU Central Committee affairs, also departed for the FRG. Those seeing them off included Huber, FRG charge de'affaires to the USSR, and diplomatic staff of the FRG Embassy.

AFP Report on Departure

OW221720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev left here for Bonn today for a three-day state visit to West Germany. Mr Brezhnev, whose departure was broadcast by Soviet television, was smiling and appeared in good health as he made his way to the plane under snowy skies.

Message to Queen of Denmark

LD221729 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on his way to the Federal Republic of Germany send a telegram from aboard his plane to Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark. The telegram reads: "Flying over Danish territory, I am sending to you personally and to the Danish people greetings and good wishes. I express the hope that relations between our countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Danish peoples and of peace and security in Europe."

Arrival in Bonn

LD221838 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Nov TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived today in the Federal Republic of Germany on a visit at the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG.

Leonid Brezhnev is accompanied by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Cologne-Bonn Airport Leonid Brezhnev was welcomed at the ramp of his plane by Helmut Schmidt, Hans-Dietrich Genscher deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, and Vladimer Semenov, ambassador of the USSR to the FRG.

The high Soviet visitor was also welcomed by Kurt Becker, head of the Press and Information Department of the West German Government and state-secretary, Berndt von Staden and Hans-Werner Lautenschlager, state secretaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, and Andreas Meyer-Landrut, ambassador of the FRG to the USSR. Leonid Brezhnev was cordially welcomed by the staff of the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet offices in the FRG. Children presented flowers to him.

The Soviet delegation also includes Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, department head of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Mikhail Mogilevets, deputy chief executive officer of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksandr Bondarenko, department head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt, and Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher rode in a motorcade to the Gymnich Castle, the residence of the Soviet visitors during their stay in the FRG.

In accordance with the protocol, the formal ceremony of official welcome will take place in Bonn on November 23.

Official Welcome Ceremony

LD231110 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- An official ceremony was held today to welcome Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who has arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany for a visit.

Present at the ceremony were Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR; Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, assistants of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoly Kovalev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR; and other Soviet officials who had arrived together with Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the USSR ambassador to the FRG, Vladimir Semenov.

A guard of honour was lined up in honour of the distinguished Soviet visitor in front of the building of the federal chancellor's office and national flags of the USSR and the FRG were hoisted. Leonid Brezhnev was warmly welcomed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. They introduced to each other officials of both sides. The chief of the guard of honour reported to the Soviet head of state. The national anthems of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany were played.

The welcome ceremony was attended by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG; Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics; Manfred Lanstein, minister of state, head of the Federal Chancellor's Office; prominent leaders of political parties; representatives of the West German public as well as Dmitriy Nikiforov, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, and Hans-Werner von Finkestein, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry of the FRG.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt reviewed the guard of honour. The official welcome ceremony came to an end.

After the ceremony official Soviet-West German talks opened at the Federal Chancellor's office.

Conversation With Schmidt

LD222014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived on a visit to the FRG today at the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG. After arriving at Gymnich Castle, where the Soviet guests will stay during their sojourn in the FRG, a brief conversation, which passed off in a friendly atmosphere, took place between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt.

Zagladin Preview

LD201416 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- We attach much significance to Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG, said first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin. He was addressing a press conference in Moscow today on the occasion of the publication of the pamphlet "Threat to Europe," which was prepared for publication by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Scientific Council for Research Into Problems of Peace and Disarmament.

We consider the summit contacts between the Soviet Union and the FRG to be a stable and highly important factor not only in bilateral relations but also in European politics as a whole, Vadim Zagladin said. They played a great stabilising role in the 70's, and we hope that they will play an ever greater role in the eighties.

We are expressing the hope that Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG will result in an even broader mutual understanding on major international issues, in a further development of Soviet-West German relations both in the political and economic fields, and in all other fields. This may have only a positive impact on the all-European situation as well as on the prospects for the development of international relations as a whole, in particular, on the course of the forthcoming talks in the field of limitation and reduction of medium-range weapons and other types of weapons.

Shalygin Preview

LD201906 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Commentary by Yuriy Shalygin]

[Excerpt] President Brezhnev's visit to the FRG goes beyond the framework of purely bilateral relationships. First, it is relationships between countries with different political and social setups, or between East and West. Second, Soviet-West German relationships have become a major factor of peaceful coexistence and constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation, despite the differing state systems. And third, a policy that has proved useful in improving the situation in Europe and elsewhere in the world is standing a severe test. Some groups would like to drive this policy into a blind alley, and even bury it -- groups that use crude military force as the yardstick of international affairs. For them, as it was said in Washington, there are more important things than peace.

You will remember President Reagan's claim that one can argue about what weapons the United States needs and what it does not need, and not about whether America should sacrifice weapons to threats and agreements.

There has been a massiveprotest at pronouncements by top-ranking officials in the U.S. administration about so-called demonstrative nuclear explosions and a nuclear war which they claim might be limited and therefore is permissible. All this is the backdrop for the visit the Soviet leader will pay to Federal Germany, a visit that attracts people around the world.

PRAVDA Preview

PM201403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "FRG: A Time of Cares and Hopes"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, Nov -- Your first impression on "looking around" in the FRG is that the political and public interest in the new meeting on the Rhine is exceptionally great and varied. Despite a diverse party spectrum, the interlocutors who met in recent days with a group of Soviet journalists invited by the Federal Government Press and Information Department noted the great importance of the coming visit for the further development of bilateral Soviet-West German relations and, in particular, for peace, detente and world security.

We can be satisfied with what has been achieved in Soviet-West German relations in the last 10 years, FRG Economics Minister O. Lambsdorff noted. Trade turnover has more than doubled in the last 5 years alone. Despite complicating factors connected with the influence of the world economic situation, Soviet-West German relations have developed well. This has been substantially promoted by the work of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. All of this has happened on the basis of the Moscow treaty and the long-term agreements concluded during summit meetings. There is no doubt, the minister said, that now, as before, L.I. Brezhnev's visit will promote the further development of economic relations between our countries, although the main attention will clearly be paid to questions of peace and security.

H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, expressed the conviction that the Soviet leader's visit will provide an opportunity to discuss the very acute problem of nuclear arms limitation and of strengthening peace in Europe. In his opinion, this task can be resolved. Our interlocutor noted the exceptional importance of summit meetings and dialogue, especially at such a difficult time for the international situation as the present. You understand the USSR's policy considerably better when you meet with the Soviet leader, who inspires profound respect. I am convinced that L.I. Brezhnev wants peace, the prominent West German figure said, noting in conclusion that peace on our continent depends in considerable measure on the state of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

When you are in the country, you cannot help noticing the strong impression and profound mark made on people's minds by L.I. Brezhnev's recent replies to questions from the DER SPIEGEL editors. We have heard quite a few high evaluations here. The strength and logic of the facts and arguments contained in the interview are promoting more thoughtful reflections on how to solve the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe and on what the West German side could do to avert a nuclear holocaust and to create reliable prospects for lasting peace. People are comparing and collating the facts.

It is interesting that a number of "big press" organs here are now stating that "many people are more afraid of the arrogant Reagan administration than of the Soviets." The reason is "the irresponsible bellicose blather in Washington at a time when Moscow has for many months been voicing proposals on arms limitation and a moratorium and warnings about Washington's dangerous madness."

Naturally, the NATO supporters do not like this. Some of our interlocutors tried very hard to depict the Pentagon militarists as some kind of white-winged angels. Some ministries strenuously emphasized to us their "cohesion" with Washington and the latter's alleged sincere readiness for productive talks in Geneva and at the same time for reason urged us "not to attach any significance" to the mass antiwar and antimissile movement, not only in the FRG but in other Western European countries.

In the conversations, as a rule, there were no especially different readings of the danger of nuclear arms in Europe. But if we asked about the correlation of forces, our interlocutors would put forward as dogma the groundless propaganda thesis of "Soviet superiority," thereby closing their eyes to well-known facts or keeping silent about them. As for the cures proposed, for many interlocutors they amounted essentially to demanding the elimination of Soviet defensive potential -- the medium-range weaponry -- while simultaneously retaining the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities and the NATO countries' other nuclear components in Europe. We were told that by representatives of the Defense Ministry here, for example. Otherwise, the only proposal that is to be heard, both from rostrums and in conversation, is the prospect of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities on West German soil.

Of course, we also heard more considered, flexible comments taking account of the real circumstances. Probably even among NATO supporters no one tried zealously to defend the unpopular "arms upgrading." Many who defend it in the line of duty are inwardly aware that their arguments are logically weak and out of touch with reality and the facts.

Broad circles of the FRG public perceive L.I. Brezhnev's forthcoming visit as an act of good will and an event which promotes the cause of detente, disarmament and peace. People here want success in a dialogue which is causing interest throughout the world. It is not for nothing that over 1,000 representatives of the mass media from dozens of countries have already been accredited in Bonn to cover the visit.

Press Preview

LD210734 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov TASS -- An important event in international life, this is how the Soviet press describes Leonid Brezhnev's coming visit to the FRG. Perhaps, there is not a single political party, alliance or group in the FRG "that has not set out its attitude in some way or other to the coming event, which will, undoubtedly, be a central event for that country and also for the European Continent, for the whole world," KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes. In this connection the newspaper stresses that the striving for peace is now the decisive motive of the actions of young people of different groups and aspirations in the FRG.

Writing in SELSKAYA ZHIZN Nikolay Pastukhov points to the sound approach of leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany to matters of trade. He mentions the fact that the FRG remains the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner among capitalist countries. In the past ten years the volume of trade between the two countries rose nearly eleven times, the USSR import increased nine times and its export nearly 13 times.

"There is no doubt that much is now at stake for the FRG," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. "Hardly any other Western country gained so much from the policy of detente, but this means that it will lose much by abandoning the course of the seventies."

Citing opinions of leading FRG politicians in favour of normal, mutually advantageous relations, the newspaper stresses that "they emphasized Leonid Brezhnev's pronouncements which expressed the Soviet Union's readiness for talks, for the quest of mutually acceptable solutions promoting the cause of peace."

TRUD and other newspapers write about a strong anti-war movement in Europe which shows that West European countries, particularly the FRG, do not wish to be the United States' nuclear hostages.

PRAVDA Correspondents' Report

LD230740 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov, TASS -- "The new Soviet-West German summit meeting which has begun on the Rhine is a natural continuation of the line of mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries and a constructive development of Soviet-West German relations", PRAVDA's special correspondents Yevgeniy Grigoryev and Vladimir Mikhaylov report from Bonn.

"It is the third visit of the distinguished Soviet guest to the FRG," the dispatch says. "Leonid Brezhnev's first visit to the FRG in May 1973 was of great significance. It consolidated a change in relations between the USSR and the FRG for goodneighbourliness and cooperation made as a result of the Moscow treaty. This political will has found its reflection in the joint statement by the leaders of the two countries and was confirmed by a number of agreements and accords in the economic, cultural and other fields."

"In May 1978 Leonid Brezhnev visited the FRG for the second time. That visit became a new historic landmark in Soviet-West German relations. The joint declaration and the agreement on the development and deepening of Soviet-West German long-term cooperation in the economy and industry for a period of 25 years were signed as a result of the talks held at the time."

"Nowadays, when peoples are gravely concerned over the war threat which has become ever more serious as a result of the arms race whipped up by the United States and NATO, the necessity of such an approach to European and world affairs became vital." The authors stress. "It is natural therefore that the West German and international public are awaiting with such profound interest the results of a dialogue in bonn."

"The people of goodwill, broad circles of West German public believe that summit meetings are of paramount significance for the development of Soviet-West German cooperation" PRAVDA's special correspondents write. "The visit to the FRG, and the continuation of the dialogue are fresh proof of the Soviet Union's invariable course toward goodneighbourliness and cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union's consistent efforts to improve the international situation, curb the arms race, to prevent a nuclear conflict in any circumstances and to consolidate peace all over the world."

BREZHNEV BOOK ON USSR-FRG RELATIONS PUBLISHED

LD201710 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov, TASS -- For Goodneighbourly Relations and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany is the title of a book by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, issued by the Pahl-Rugenstein Publishers on the event of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. The collection includes Leonid Brezhnev's speeches and interviews dealing with the current problems of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Soviet Union's tireless struggle for stronger peace and international security, for consolidating detente and for disarmement.

In his address to the West German readers Leonid Brezhnev writes:

"The offer made by the Pahl-Rugenstein publishers to issue a collection of my speeches brought to my mind many events of recent years in relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. In some fields our two countries succeeded more and in others less. The experience of cooperation has naturally enriched our countries.

And today, I am ready to say what I said and did 10 years ago, to sign the basic documents which were jointly worked out after 1969. The most important thing, in my opinion, was that we were able to look at each other as partners in deciding many matters in Europe. We were able to understand that no efforts should be spared for strengthening peace and European security.

This path has been marked by such achievements as the Moscow treaty, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, and the Helsinki Final Act. It was confirmed that if states belong to different social systems they should not necessarily become strangers or, still less, enemies. It became obvious that difference in world outlooks is compatible with common concern for peace and does not rule out the possibility of peoples joining efforts for solving urgent problems on which their well-being depends.

And what appears especially important to me is that during the years of detente the conviction grew stronger that the way to achieve secure national existence is not through the arms race and not through military superiority but by observing parity and consistently lowering the levels of military confrontation. This idea was expressed by our countries in the joint declaration of 1978. Today, at a time marked by a serious aggravation of the international situation, renunciation of reliance on superiority, respect for the principle of equality and equal security are assuming decisive importance. The future of all depends on them.

The Soviet Union does not change in any way its constructive approach to the problem of restraining the arms race and of disarmament. Its line for preventing under any circumstances a nuclear conflict or any wars between states remains unchanged. We do not just declare these lofty aims. The Soviet Union is prepared to take a most active part in the efforts to attain them without counter posing its interests to anyone but in the expectation that a similar treatment will be given to Soviet interests.

The reader will find all these thoughts on the pages of the book in question. They are the fruit of my own experience which says that people are the architects of their own happiness and that they are also to blame, as a rule, for their own misfortunes. We can, should and even must live as good neighbours.

I take this occasion to wish to the population of the Federal Republic of Germany success and prosperity and peace today and tomorrow."

A press conference was held here today on the occasion of the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's book. Speaking at the press conference Paul Neuhoeffer, director of Pahl-Rugenstein, said:

"The publication in this country of the book by Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding statesman and politician of our time, the tireless fighter for peace and mutual understanding between the peoples, is a significant event because relations between the FRG and the USSR are an important element of international politics. Good relations between our countries are absolutely essential for peaceful development in Europe."

LAMBSDORFF VIEWS BREZHNEV VISIT, GAS PIPES DEAL

PM201401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report from M. Zubko "World Today" feature: "Contribution to the Cause of Detente"]

[Text] "We attach very great significance to the forthcoming visit to Bonn by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, especially considering the importance of the political summit talks between the FRG and the USSR. Of course, appropriate attention will also be paid to questions of further developing bilateral economic cooperation," FRG Economics Minister O. Lambsdorff said during a meeting with foreign journalists accredited in Bonn. TASS reports this.

He stressed the long-term and long-range nature of the economic, scientific and technical ties betweenthe two countries. Apart from the fact that this cooperation is advantageous both to the Soviet Union and to the FRG, it also considerably benefits other countries in both Western and Eastern Europe," O. Lambsdorff said.

In reply to a question about Washington's attempts to wreck or at least retard economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG and other West European countries, which primarily take the form of attacks on the planned deal on new deliveries of Soviet natural gas in exchanges for pipe deliveries, O. Lambsdorff said that the FRG does not intend to change its position on this question. "Moreover, the Americans, while criticizing our trade policy, have offered us nothing to replace Soviet natural gas," he added.

The economics minister stressed that the economic ties between the USSR and the FRG have furthered the normalization of political relations between the two states and made a substantial contribution to detente. We noted this during the recent routine session of the joint Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, O. Lambsdorff said.

NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH FRG

LD201922 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Essen, 20 Nov, TASS -- An agreement on the basic terms of Soviet natural gas deliveries to the West German firm "Ruhrgas" was signed here today. The 25-year agreement envisages the deliveries of 10.5 billion cubic metres of gas a year starting from 1984. The agreement has been signed by General Director of the Foreign Trade Association Soyuzgasexport Yuriy Baranovskiy and Chairman of the Board of the Ruhrgas firm Klaus Liesen.

The concluded agreement follows up on long-term mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH HEAD OF BANK OF ITALY

LD202324 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov received in the Kremlin today President of the Bank of Italy Carlo Champi and held a talk with him. The talk was attended by President of the Board of the USSR's State Bank Vladimir Alkhimov and Italy's ambassador to the USSR Giovanni Miglivolo.

ARAB MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN FES

TASS Report

LD230124 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 22 Nov, TASS -- Today a conference of the (?foreign) ministers of Arab countries opened in the Palace of Congresses here under the chairmanship of M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of Morocco. The conference is attended by delegations from 28 countries, and also the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The participants in the conference will review and approve the agenda for the forthcoming Arab summit due to open in Fes on November 25 and discuss the situation in the Arab region.

Addressing the participants in the forum, M'hamed Boucetta stressed that the Arab world at large expected positive results from the forthcoming summit, which was to draft in the present-day complex situation a common Arab strategy for settling the Middle East problem on the basis of [word indistinct] the legitimate national rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent national state, for strengthening the unity of the Arab ranks and for compelling Israel to evacuate the Arab lands illegally occupied by it.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said in his address that the situation in the Middle East remained tense as a consequence of Israel's aggressive activities against neighboring Arab countries, [words indistinct] in particular, by the incessant acts of provocation staged by Tel Aviv in south Lebanon, by air bomb raids of Beirut and by the destruction of the nuclear research centre in Iraq.

The speaker strongly denounced the recently announced "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel aimed against the Arab peoples, and also U.S. arms supplies to the aggressor.

Israel, Chedli Klibi said, (?does) not understand the language of peace and [words indistinct] the Arab countries should draft a common strategy in all fields in order to achieve the just solution of the Middle East problem. The Arab people of Palestine should be granted the right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative.

The Arab League secretary general urged the Arab countries to sterngthen relations of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community primarily the Soviet Union, in achieving a settlement in the Middle East.

Touching upon the situation in Egypt, Chedli Klibi expressed the hope that time would come when the Egyptian people [words indistinct] place in the family of the Arab nations.

Chedli Klibi strongly denounced the decision of the Zionist authorities (?to) turn occupied Jerusalem into the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel.

The Arab foreign ministers' conference continues its work.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD210026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers' meeting, which has to prepare the agenda for the Arab summit conference as well as the necessary recommendations for the main problems to be discussed by the Arab leaders, begins in Fes on 22 November.

I would not be exaggerating if I said that whatever important and varied problems are discussed at the Fes conference, the most important problem will be reaching solidarity among the Arab countries and safeguarding the unity of action of the majority of the Arab countries in their effort to defend their national rights and vital interests. That is to say that the question may concern the use of the strongest weapon in Arab hands in their national liberation struggle. Whatever the issue may be, the main direction of the liberation struggle will be hostility toward imperialism.

The imperialists, and in particular the Americans, try using their lackeys such as the Israeli aggressors, to impose a policy of colonial domination on the Arabs. The American imperialists in particular try in various ways, including militarily, to deepen and widen the crack in Arab unity. For that purpose, Washington spreads seperatism among the Arabs and attempts in various ways to extend the sphere of the Camp David deal at the expense of the [words indistinct] so-called moderate Arab countries. Now, it is expected in the United States and in other Western countries that the Fes meeting will fail. [Word indistinct] imperalism such a prediction on the basis that there are differences and sometimes contradictions between the Arab countries. I would like to add that imperialism depends upon the possibility of using Sudan as a Trojan horse at the Arab summit conference.

Sudan has recently been engaged in increasing activities with the help of the parties to the Camp David deal, which have been rejected by the majority of Arabs. The new meeting of the Arab leaders will be held in the background of the Bright Star maneuvers, the imperialist Bright Star which is carried out in the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. These maneuvers are an insolent show of U.S. military might on Arab territory aimed at scaring its owners and making them more [word indistinct] in the face of the pressures by the imperialists. In fact, the same thing has appeared on the eve of all previous Arab summit conferences. However, it seemed in reality that the enemies of the Arabs thought they could achieve whatever they wished.

The meeting of the Arab leaders in Baghdad in which their determination to actively struggle against the Camp David policy and for the just and comprehensive settlement [word indistinct] in the Middle East was expressed. Finally, one must stress the Soviet Union's stand vis-a-vis the Arabs' efforts to develop and establish their solidarity in the anti-imperialist liberation struggle.

This year, the leaders of a number of Arab countries and the PLO paid official visits to our country. During the Soviet-Arab talks held in Moscow, the sides unanimously expressed their conviction that collective activities which are hostile to imperialism are gaining increasing significance in the current situation in the Middle East. That is to say that the Soviet Union supports the Arabs legitimate attempts to unify their material and human resources in the joint liberation struggle.

A number of Arab countries, and particularly their national forces, pay great attention to safeguarding the success of their just cause by comprehensively developing and firmly establishing their relations and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Arabs are now actively struggling for the Soviet Union -- which has a great international reputation and influence -- to actively take part in the efforts to reach a just and lasting solution to the dangerous crisis in the Middle East. For that purpose, the Soviet Union suggested a constructive program for reaching a solution in the Middle East which has received understanding and support in the Arab world.

REAGAN-NUMAYRI TALKS FOCUS ON MILITARY MATTERS

LD212105 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov, TASS -- President R. Reagan has received Sudanese President J. Numayri, who is here on a "private visit."

The statement published by the White House says that in the course of the meeting the parties discussed "questions concerning the Near East and Africa," and "expressed satisfaction with the excellent state of their bilateral relations." Numayri thanked the United States for the aid given to Sudan.

Observers believe that the American-Sudanese talks focused on questions concerning a further widening of the military ties between Washington and Khartoum. On the eve of the meeting a State Department spokesman said that the Reagan administration had decided to speed up deliveries of American weapons and military supplies to Sudan and deliver them by the end of this year. At present the volume of U.S. so-called military-economic assistance to the Sudanese regime is about $30 million per annum. Consultations are underway to increase this sharply.

Washington is rearming Sudan primarily because it views that country as a convenient strategic springboard for operations by its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force which is now carrying out big American military maneuvers in the Near East. Together with Egypt, Oman and Somalia, Sudan has agreed to put the military bases on its territory at the disposal of these forces.

The American strategists are also putting big hopes on Khartoum in connection with the plans which are being hatched to expand military provocations against Libya.

The Sudanese Government's out-and-out alignment with Washington and the country's militarization place a heavy burden on Sudan's economy. According to data published by the American press, Sudan's foreign trade deficit now exceeds $3 billion. The country is plagued by unemployment and the rate of inflation, which has now reached 50 percent, is growing.

U.S. INCREASING MILITARY PRESENCE IN MIDEAST

LD220510 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[B. Simonyan commentary: "The U.S. Line of Direct Confrontation With the Arabs"]

[Text] The Bright Star military maneuvers which the United States is staging on a wide scale in the Middle East provide yet further convincing evidence that Washington has embarked on a line of direct confrontation with the Arab world. Since the beginning of the 1970's, the Middle East has been given equal footing with Western Europe and the Far East in Washington's military-strategic theories. However, these days the United States is making use principally of the services of its allies for whom it used to provide support in times of crisis. But now the political-military American command seems to consider this insufficient. Hence it has set an increasingly active role for its special armed forces.

The Reagan administration's schemes provide for direct armed intervention in some cases, such as the curtailment of Middle East oil supplies to the United States, a cut in oil production or the imposition of an embargo of oil supplies to the United States. The Pentagon would send troops to any oil-producing country whose government asks for them or on unilateral decision by the U.S. President. Washington also reserves for itself the right to intervene in cases of a so-called external or internal threat to American interests in the Middle East.

It is evident from this that there are numerous cases in which the United States would be prepared to use force. U.S. military preparations in the Middle East are also proceeding on a wide scale and are posing an enormous threat to all the Arab countries and peoples. Here are some facts:

The American military machine is now principally represented in the Middle East and its adjoining areas by the 6th and 7th Fleets, which are anchored in the Mediterranean and the northwestern sector of the Indian Ocean. The American naval command in the Middle East and the Gulf is planning to deploy additional multipurpose aircraft carriers drawn from the Pacific and Atlantic fleets.

To increase its military presence in the Middle East, the United States has resorted to a Rapid Deployment Force which consists of land, sea and air forces. These forces were originally to consist of 100,000 men, but this figure was later increased to 200,000. Plans now provide for sending 325,000 men in case of a conflict in the Middle East.

According to the calculations of the Pentagon, 50,000 men could be sent during the first 16 days of an emergency. In an attempt to consolidate and expand its military presence, the United States has acquired the right to use military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Israel. The United States is now seeking to acquire similar rights in other countries in the area.

Washington has recently begun to enlarge and modernize a number of air and naval bases, particularly in places where there are American naval concentrations -- the Masandam Peninsula and Jaral Ali Port in the United Arab Emirates. Similar large-scale operations are also taking place in Saudi Arabia where American engineers are building huge military townships at Tabuk on the Jordanian border, Hafar al-Batin on the Iraqi border, Khamis Mushayt on the Yemeni Arab Republic's border, the King Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz naval base at At-Jubayl, the King Faysal naval base at Jidda and a number of military installations and arsenals. The general expenditure on the military construction projects indicates the huge size of these projects. The figure exceeded $18 billion at the beginning of 1981.

Washington intends to use the sales of arms to Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman to consolidate the American military presence there. The AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia is another such example. As the Pentagon has announced, American advisers and other military men are due to arrive in Saudi Arabia many years before the arrival of the AWACS. The United States is working to consolidate its foothold in Egypt through the establishment of the so-called multinational force for peace in the Sinai. The U.S. efforts to consolidate its military presence in a number of Arab Gulf and Middle Eastern countries are not intended to serve the interests of guaranteeing the security of these countries, but to serve its own special strategic military interests.

The Reagan administration believes it would be possible for it to use military installations that are being constructed for the Rapid Deployment Forces in the so-called crisis states when it feels it necessary to use force in the Middle East.

In January 1980 the United States staged maneuvers using AWACS in the Middle East. In mid-1980 the American Air Force staged maneuvers under the name of [words indistinct]. Planes carried out 887 sorties during these maneuvers to train American airmen to pilot aircraft in Middle East conditions. In November 1980 the Rapid Deployment Forces staged other maneuvers in Egypt. Further exercises and maneuvers were also staged by other American Armed Forces units. The current Bright Star military operations, which are taking place in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia, crown these rehearsals of war in the Middle East.

Strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, the principal stronghold of American imperialism in the Middle East, continues to occupy a position of growing importance in the escalating American activities. Under agreement with Israel, the American fleet will use the Israeli port of Haifa. American nuclear arms depots will be scattered all over the Egyptian desert and 150 American aircraft will also be stationed there. For its part, Israel will use American spy satellites to gather information about the Arab countries. The Israeli Army will become part of the American Armed Forces. Israeli territory will become a bridgehead for the American military against the Arab peoples and countries.

In view of all this, it is not difficult for one to conclude that American military policy in the Middle East is geared toward direct confrontation with the Arab world with a view to steering events in the Arab countries in a manner which serves the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv. It is very natural that the increasing American military presence and the construction of a network of military bases in the Middle East and the expansion of the supplies of arms and war materiel to the countries in that region arouse the deep concern and growing opposition of the Arab world.

U.S. SEEN INTERFERING ACTIVELY IN CHAD AFFAIRS

LD211426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov (TASS) -- The United States has decided to interfere actively in Chad's affairs. As a State Department representative said here, R. Reagan's administration will allocate at least $10-12 million for the United States to participate in creating and equipping peace-keeping forces in this African country. Washington plans on sending C-130 Hercules military aircraft, communications and other equipment and also air force personnel to Chad.

The U.S. administration has also confirmed its intention to supply weapons and military equipment to Sudan, which has unleashed aggression against Chad with the aid of H. Habre's rebel forces. According to the State Department representative, "the supply of American military equipment intended for Sudan will be basically accomplished by the end of this year."

This was announced after long talks held here between Sudanese President J. Numayri and U.S. Vice President G. Bush and Secretary of State A. Haig. It is noteworthy that J. Numayri, in a Washington POST interview, did not conceal his satisfaction at the U.S. decision to participate in the "inter-African" forces.

Washington and Khartoum are trying to justify their unceremonious interference in the affairs of the central African region by allegations about the "danger" for Chad and neighboring countries allegedly emanating from Libya.

Krylov Commentary

LD202052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Sergey Krylov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Reports from the Sudanese-Chadian border indicate that an attack was launched on the territory of the African country of Chad. Eyewitnesses say assault units and bandits of the rebel Habre have penetrated Chadian territory and that CIA and Pentagon advisers are among Hissein Habre's bandits and that these bandits are armed with Egyptian and U.S. weapons.

There is another aspect that aggravates the tense situation in the area. We recall that the Libyan forces sent there nearly a year ago at the request of the legitimate Chadian Government were withdrawn a few days ago and are to be replaced by the African peace-keeping forces that are currently being formed.

The U.S. State Department has announced a White House decision to directly participate in setting up and equipping these forces despite the fact that the OAU has not invited or requested Washington to do so. What is the reason then? Asserting that it is not sure the Libyan forces will not return to Chad, Washington said it has decided to protect Chad against a possible Libyan attack and to send its military to assist the African forces that will be sent there. Thus Washington's decision to participate in setting up the African forces and its support for the mutinous Habre and his Sudanese collaborators are aimed at dominating Chad and exercising crude pressure on Libya, which is strongly refusing this imperialist military, political and economic domination.

USTINOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD201606 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, today had a meeting with the member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, minister of defence of the Republic of Nicaragua, Commandante Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

There was a friendly conversation on matters of mutual interest.

The chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, and the head of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev, were present at the meeting.

The ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR Jacinto Suarez Espinosa was also present.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS MEXICAN PRESIDENT PORTILLO

LD220312 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS -- "The problem of El Salvador should be resolved with the participation of all those who represent a real force, so as to give the country a possibility to make a headway in democratic development, to materialize the will of Salvadorean people," said President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo. His interview is printed in the newspaper IZVESTIYA. "The attempt of unilateral solution of the conflict, without the participation of all the sides involved, is inevitably doomed to failure. This is not politics, this is blind illusion. This is the firm opinion of Mexico. In Nicaragua the people should be given a possibility to resolve its economic and other problems itself without any interference in its internal affairs. Non-interference in other countries' internal affairs is one of the main principles of Mexico's policy, including towards events in such a conflict-ridden region as Central America."

The president of Mexico touched upon the Soviet Union's proposal, made at the latest session of the UN General Assembly -- the proposal that the use of nuclear weapons be denounced as the gravest crime against mankind. The Mexican president approved of that proposal and emphasized that there was no fatal inevitability of war, and it must be averted.

"The Soviet Union and Mexico maintain remarkable relations," stressed Jose Lopez Portillo. "The impetus to these relations was given by my negotiations with Leonid Brezhnev in 1978 in the course of the visit to the Soviet Union. Mexico is establishing good relations also with other countries -- members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Though the CMEA member-countries can ensure themselves practically with everything necessary, nevertheless there are realistic prospects of development of mutually-beneficial trade and economic cooperation of those countries with Mexico."

"I should like to emphasize that our relations with the Soviet Union strengthen with every passing year, and I am optimistic about prospects of development of these relations," said the president of Mexico.

GARBUZOV 17 NOVEMBER SUPREME SOVIET REPORT

PM211321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 81 pp 3-5

[Report delivered by USSR Minister of Finance V.F. Garbuzov at 17 November Supreme Soviet session: "On the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the Execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980"]

[Text] Comrade deputies: The USSR Council of Ministers presents for your examination and approval the USSR State Budget for 1982 -- the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The country's entire sociopolitical life is under the tremendous mobilizing influences of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress was an outstanding event of worldwide historic significance. It armed the party and people with an inspiring program of creation and peace at the present stage of communist building and lent powerful new impetus to the masses' labor and political activeness.

An unprecedented scale of creative work is incorporated in the new 5-year plan. It enshrines our party's course toward the further buildup of the country's economic potential and the growth of the people's welfare.

Soviet people fully share the party's plans and interpret them as their own vital concern. The all-union socialist competition for high production efficiency and the increasingly full utilization of the socialist economy's reserves and potential has become truly nationwide.

In 1981 the national economy has developed in accordance with the line defined by the 26th CPSU Congress. The dimensions of social production and the tempo of scientific and technical progress increased and work efficiency improved. The general indicator of the economy -- national income -- will increase by over R13 billion over the year. Industrial production output will be R21 billion more than last year. Our native science has made a fitting contribution to the implementation of this year's socioeconomic tasks. The use of the achievements of science and technology in industrial production provided four-fifths of its increase through higher labor productivity.

Work is being performed consistently and purposefully on the all-around consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture. This year, as is well known, weather conditions were extremely unfavorable for agricultural production. The spring was cold and late, while extensive regions of the country were affected by the prolonged summer drought. However, even under these exceptionally complex conditions, as a result of the selfless labor of the rural workers and working people of other sectors and the aid rendered to agriculture by the state, the consequences of the unfavorable weather were successfully mitigated and the crop which had been raised was brought in an organized manner. This graphically showed the correctness and vigor of the party's agarian policy and the firmness and indestructibility of the alliance of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry.

The party's social program is being steadily implemented. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress, in 1981 the scale of state aid to families with children was increased and pensions for the population were improved. Measures are being pursued in connection with further raising wages in construction, rail transport and a number of other sectors of the national economy and regions of the country. Payments and benefits to the population from the social consumption funds have increased by R5 billion. Overall these funds will total R122 billion. The sale of food and industrial goods has been expanded. Approximately 10 million people will improve their living conditions in 1981.

The USSR State Budget for 1981 shows revenue to be in excess of expenditure. The revenue plan will be filfilled by 101.6 percent and the expenditure plan by 100.4 percent.

The steady dynamic development of the socialist national economy and science and culture in the first year of the new 5-year period attest to the fact that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are being successfully implemented. This is creating a good basis for implementing the targets projected for the second year of the 5-year plan.

The Communist Party and the state have set the party, soviet, and economic organs and the labor collectives of associations, enterprises and organizations the task of augmenting their efforts to accelerate the rate of the intensification of production and of making fuller use of the available reserves for the constant improvement of the efficiency and quality of work in all components of the economy.

The USSR State Budget for 1982

Comrade deputies: The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet session examined and basically approved the draft State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the draft USSR State Budget for 1982. The plenum made an in-depth analysis of the key socioeconomic tasks of our country's development at the new stage and armed the party and people with a clear-cut program of practical actions for the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR State Budget for 1982 has been formulated on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the fundamental guidelines and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the key problems of the theory and practice of communist building.

The USSR State Budget pays special attention to measures for the practical implementation of the course toward increasing social production efficiency and consistently transferring the national economy to the path of intensive development. These tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress are a very important component of the party's economic strategy and serve as the leading and guiding basis of all economic organizational activity in the country.

The budget ensures the concentration of monetary resources on measures providing for the further improvement of national economic proportions and the buildup of the production potential of the leading sectors of the socialist economy -- the base sectors of industry, agriculture, capital construction, transportation and Group B industry.

The budget has been compiled in accordance with the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982 and supplies the necessary funds for the steady development of the national economy, the improvement of Soviet people's prosperity and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

Budget revenue has been fixed at R321.8 billion and expenditure at R321.5 billion. Revenue exceeds expenditure by R0.3 billion.

Budget revenue for the main types of receipts is broken down as follows:

	(billion rubles) 1981 approved	1982 draft
receipts from the socialist economy	271.5	293.6
of which:		
payments from the profit of state enterprises	90.1	93.3
turnover tax	97.5	110.5
social insurance contributions from state enterprises and organizations, income tax from kolkhozes, receipts from foreign trade and other revenue	83.9	89.8
payments from the population	26.8	28.2

The profit of enterprises and economic organizations is envisaged at R131.2 billion, or 3.8 percent more than approved for the current year. The enterprises are keeping about 40 percent of their profit for retooling and economic incentives to production and for other planned expenditure.

The turnover tax, on the basis of the plan's projected production and sales volumes, will be R110.5 billion.

Income tax from kolkhozes is planned at this year's level, that is, R0.7 billion.

State taxes from the population have been set at R26.8 billion on the basis of existing tax rates and the wages fund envisaged for 1982.

The main items of expenditure of the USSR State Budget for 1982 will be:

	(billion rubles) 1981 approved	1982 draft
national economy	159.9	173.8
sociocultural measures	101.9	106.8
defense	17.05	17.05
management	2.5	2.6

Some R328.9 billion are being channeled into financing the national economy, taking into account enterprises' own funds and bank loans. This major investment in the physical production sphere ensures the targets envisaged by the State Plan for Expanding and Renewing Fixed Production Capital, and the sectors' other planned requirements connected with the projected increase in production output and services and the improvement of their quality.

The plan and the budget provide for the consistent implementation of the social program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. In 1982 it is planned to continue with the measures for the further growth of wages in a number of national economic sectors and regions of the country. An important social measure of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- raising minimum wages, rates and salaries for workers and employees -- will begin in the coal industry. In the Urals regional rates will be introduced in the wages of workers for whom they have not yet been established. In some industrial sectors it is planned to increase the night shift differential and introduce a one-time length of service award.

This year saw the introduction of partially paid leave for working mothers to care for a child under 1 year old and payments of a one-time grant to women at the birth of a child; next year these benefits will be extended to all regions of the RSFSR and to the Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, the Baltic Republics and the Moldavian SSR. It is planned to exempt from payment for the upkeep of children in boarding school those families with an average total income of up to R60 a month per family member, and to extend the provision of free textbooks to schoolchildren in the eighth and ninth grades.

The state's overall expenditure on centralized measures to improve the people's material and cultural living standard will total over R4 billion in 1982. In addition, the next drawings for the repayment of state loan bonds previously floated by public subscription will be made for a total sum of R1.5 billion.

A large housing construction program is to be carried out in 1982. It is planned to commission housing totaling 106.9 million square meters, which will make it possible to improve the housing conditions of approximately 10 million people.

Science, which has now become a direct productive force of society, will be further developed. Expenditure on scientific research will increase by R1.2 billion, reaching R23.8 billion.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the leaders of ministries, departments and scientific research organizations must ensure an increase in the effectiveness of scientific research, eliminate parallelism and duplication in the work of scientific institutions and the dissipation of resources on secondary and minor subjects, and considerably reduce the time taken to introduce modern scientific and technical achievements into production.

The CPSU and the Soviet state attach great national economic significance to the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources. In 1982 some R7.6 billion are being channeled into the improvement of the use of water resources, the neutralization of industrial waste, the expansion of protective forest belts and reforestation, land recultivation and a number of other measures. The USSR ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers and local soviets must step up control over the rational expenditure of the funds earmarked for protection of the environment.

The plan and budget for 1982 refelect the immutable line of the party and the Soviet state toward the expansion of foreign economic ties with foreign countries and the more effective use of the potential and advantages of the international division of labor.

In-depth, comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal CEMA countries will be further developed and production and scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the socialist community will be intensified on the firm foundation of common interests. Alongside the growth of mutually advantageous reciprocal trade, economic and technical assistance will continue to be rendered to the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at developing trade and economic relations with the industrially developed capitalist countries on an equitable and businesslike footing will be consistently implemented.

The plan and budget indicators irrefutably attest that our country is directing its main efforts and resources toward the goals of the peaceful creation and improvement of the people's well-being. The forthcoming year will be a year of great new achievements and of Soviet people's constructive, creative labor to unservingly implement the party's plans.

Financing Industry and Transportation

Comrade deputies: The Communist Party inseparably links the raising of the people's material and cultural living standards with the development of the country's productive forces and the stable balanced growth of the economy. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions attached great socioeconomic and political significance to the further development of industry.

The plan and budget for the coming year allocate R169.2 billion from all sources to financing industry, or R7.2 billion more in comparison with this year's approved plan. It is planned to improve the material and technical base of production, to fulfill a considerable volume of work on the modernization and retooling of many existing enterprises and to commission new capacities. Production of industrial output will increase 4.7 percent.

Heavy industry was and still is the foundation of the socialist economy, the basis for strengthening the country's economic might and enhancing the population's well-being. Some R141.8 billion are being channeled into its development. These funds will be used to continue the measures to improve the sectorial structure of industry. The sectors of the fuel and energy complex, metallurgy, machine building, instrument making, production-automation equipment and chemistry will enjoy increasing preferential development.

An important role in implementing the key guidelines of the 26th party congress belongs to the sectors of the production directly associated with satisfying the population's requirements for consumer goods. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted resolutions providing for a range of measures for the accelerated development of the production of essentials and goods in mass demand in 1981-85. The plan and budget for 1982 allocate R27.4 billion to measures for the further material and technical equipping of the light, food, meat and dairy and fishing industries and other sectors producing goods for the population. The volume of production of Group B industry will increase 4.6 percent. To increase the production of goods it is also planned to make more extensive use of the capacities of heavy industry sectors.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions are aimed at accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress in industry and in other sectors of the national economy as one of the chief ways to improve efficiency and to intensify social production. The congress pointed to the need to considerably increase the scale of the creation, assimilation and introduction into production of new highly efficient and economical equipment ensuring an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in materials- and energy-intensiveness and an improvement in output quality. The chief targets of the plan and budget for 1982 are aimed at consistently realizing these major national economic tasks.

It is planned to make more extensive use of economic levers for encouraging scientific and technical progress and to strengthen its material and technical base. In industrial sectors there will be a considerable increase in expenditure on the development of science and the assimilation of new equipment. It is planned to assimilate approximately 4,000 progressive new types of output and to increase production of products in the top quality category. Economic incentive funds will be formed totaling R31.5 billion, or R1.9 billion more than the approved plan for this year.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is expressed in labor productivity growth targets. Their fulfillment will determine the rate of increase in production in all sectors and will be the chief source of increase in national income and the states' monetary accumulations. Labor productivity in industry will increase 4.1 percent in 1982, which is to provide 88 percent of the entire planned increase in output. In a number of ministries it is planned to obtain the entire increase in production as a result of this factor. The profits of industrial enterprises are envisaged as amounting to the sum of R77.5 billion, or R1.8 billion more than this year's approved plan.

The party and state demand that ministries, departments, associations and enterprises concentrate resources and means on the decisive directions of scientific and technical progress and particularly monitor the fulfillment of the comprehensive plans for the mechanization and automation of production processes and the assimilation and introduction of new equipment helping to intensify production and save expenditure of live and embodied labor.

In the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions it is becoming a matter of paramount importance to increase the return on the production and economic potential created in the national economy. Tremendous material and technical resources are now concentrated at the disposal of industry. Its fixed capital adds up to more than R550 billion. However, it is not being utilized efficiently enough everywhere. Enterprises of the ministries of coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, power machine building and heavy and transport machine building and certain others are slow to start up planned capacities, allow equipment and machinery to stand idle and are failing to improve shift work indicators. As a result, the level of return on capital for these ministries has fallen in recent years.

In the coming year industry is being allocated R59 billion to increase fixed capital. Ministeries, departments, associations and enterprises must radically improve the utilization of production capital and increase the return on capital. This will make it possible to free considerably resources being channeled into increasing production capacities, and will give the state additional monetary accumulations.

The Communist Party attaches particularly great significance to questions of strengthening in every possible way the policy of thrift in the national economy. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a comprehensive system of measures to save material, labor and financial resources and defined the consistent implementation of the socialist principles of management -- economy and thrift -- as one of the central tasks of social development.

This year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution "On Stepping Up Work To Save and Make Rational Use of Raw Material, Fuel, Energy and Other Material Resources." In accordance wtih that resolution the plan and budget for 1982 provide for specific measures to ensure the more economical use of state resources. It is planned to reduce the materials-intensiveness and prime cost of industrial output, to reduce material losses and to make fuller use of secondary raw materials. These and other measures ensure a reduction in production costs and an increase in industrial profits of $1.2 billion.

The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to ensure within a 3-month period the elaboration at all enterprises under their jurisdiction of organizational and technical measures for an additional reduction in material expenditure on production and on carrying out work and services in 1982-85 by an average of not less than 3-5 percent against the 1980 level, including by 1-1.5 percent in 1982.

Another important direction in making rational use of material resources is the acceleration of the rate of turnover of circulating capital in the national economy. Proceeding from the new structure and the increase in production volumes in 1982, the USSR State Budget and sector financial plans allocate appropriations for an increase of R7 billion of 4.6 percent in the normative of their own circulating capital. The total of that capital, taking the planned increase into account, will reach R158 billion, which creates the necessary financial conditions for the rhythmic working of enterprises and organizations in all sectors.

At the same time surplus stocks of valuable commodities and materials have accumulated at many enterprises. Taking this into account, the 5-year plan provides for the rate of turnover of circulating capital in the national economy to be speeded up by 2-3 days. The plan and budget for 1982 set a target to accelerate the rate of turnover of circulating capital by 0.8 of a day, thereby ensuring that material resources worth an additional $1 billion are brought into economic circulation.

The party and government demand of economic leaders a thrifty and economical attitude to every kilogram of raw materials, supplies and fuel and to every ruble of state funds. USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must take decisive measures to strengthen the policy of thrift, sharply limit various losses and ensure the safekeeping of commodity and material valuables at subordinate enterprises. It is necessary to create everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance toward any instances of excess and extravagance and, at the same time, to support and encourage every initiative aimed at making careful use of the state's resources.

An important role in implementing the socioeconomic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress is allocated to transport, particularly railroad transport, which accounts for more than half the country's entire freight turnover.

The party and state devote constant attention to railroad transport. In recent years substantial resources have been allocated for strengthening its material and technical base. A number of social questions in transport have been resolved: A one-time length of service bonus has been introduced and work payments have been increased for people working on the railroads of the Far East, Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Urals. These measures have helped to stabilize cadres.

However, despite the considerable material and financial assistance given to railroad transport the serious shortcomings which exist in the organization of rail shipments are being eliminated only slowly.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of Railways to decisively improve the work of the railroads, adopt measures to ensure the fuller exploitation of reserves for improving the efficiency and quality of shipments and on this basis ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for shipments of the national economy's freight and passengers.

Some R30.7 billion is allocated for the further development of all types of transport and communications in 1982, a 5.8 percent increase.

The Communist Party attaches paramount significance to strengthening economic management methods and improving the standard of management at all levels of the economy. The year 1982 will see the continuation of the comprehensive restructuring of the economic machinery envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

In light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must persistently and purposefully implement the measures outlined for improving the economic machinery, so as to create the best possible conditions for further increasing the efficiency of the social production as a whole. In the course of this work the considerable internal economic reserves which exist at every enterprise must be brought into play.

Financing Agriculture

Comrade deputies: The party's Leninist course of the all-around development of agriculture, whose foundations at the present stage were laid by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, has completely justified itself in the years which have elapsed and remains the strategic direction of CPSU agrarian policy.

The eighties herald a qualitatively new, important stage in the development of agriculture. On Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum and the 26th CPSU Congress set the party and the people tasks of tremendous political importance, expressed in concentrated form in the food program. By putting forward this program the Communist Party is directing the country's entire agroindustrial and food complex toward further improving food supplies to the population on the basis of the proportionate, balanced growth of agriculture and the sectors of industry, transportation and trade which serve it.

The plan and budget for 1982 provide for a consistent buildup of the material and technical base of the country's agroindustrial complex. Some R110 billion are allocated for these purposes.

The basis of the food program is the accelerated development of agriculture. In 1982 R57.3 billion are being channeled into the further development of agriculture from the budget, sovkhozes' own resources and bank credits. Moreover, expenditure on expanding production on kolkhozes will total R20.4 billion.

The total volume of capital investments in agriculture is set at R37 billion. These resources are intended for the construction of projects associated with increasing the productivity of arable farming and livestock raising -- state meat production complexes, poultry units, livestock units, hydraulic engineering and other production projects. Work on housing, cultural and consumer construction in rural localities will be extended.

It is planned to increase deliveries to agriculture of powerful modern machinery, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources. The trade turnover of organizations of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and associations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to agriculture will be increased to $24.4 billion, a 4.3 percent increase.

An important area of work to strengthen the material and technical base of agricultural production is land reclamation. In 1982 spending on land reclamation will be increased by $0.4 billion and will total R9.9 billion, which ensures bringing into use 0.7 million hectares of irrigated land and 0.8 million hectares of drained land, as well as 4.5 million hectares of pasture supplied with water.

The 26th party congress set the task of continuing the implementation of the comprehensive program for the transformation of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone into a region of highly productive arable farming and livestock raising. In 1982 R8.4 billion are provided for kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the zone.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products," kolkhozes and sovkhozes are allocated R4 billion for the payment of supplements to purchase prices to the tune of 50 percent for the sale of output over and above the average level achieved during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The profit of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises is set at R4 billion and is left almost entirely at the farms' disposal for expanding production and creating economic incentive funds. Sovkhozes will have financial reserves in the form of free profit, amortization and sovkhoz funds to the tune of R2.8 billion.

On the basis of established procedure, it is planned to form an insurance fund of R4.3 billion in 1982 from the resources of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the State Budget.

Resources allocated for the development of agriculture ensure the production and procurements of agricultural products on the scale envisaged by the plan in the coming year.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, union republic Councils of Ministers and local agricultural organs, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, must strive persistently to increase labor productivity in agriculture and reduce the prime cost of agricultural output and most resolutely increase the efficiency of the utilization of land, particularly improved land, machines, fertilizers and fodder and improve yield.

Financing Capital Construction

Comrade deputies: The course set by the Communist Party of resolutely turning social production toward efficiency, quality and the greatest possible savings in everything is of exceptional importance for capital construction. Each year in our country large capital investments are directed into all sectors of the economy and social and cultural and housing construction. It is on how efficiently these investments are utilized that the resolution of the most important socioeconomic tasks depends in considerable measure.

There have been definite achievements in construction. At the same time the capital investments earmarked by the state are still failing in many cases to produce the requisite return.

Despite repeated instructions from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, a number of ministries and departments are continuing the practice of dissipating funds among a large number of construction projects. Project construction times are often longer than the prescribed norms. At construction projects of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Wood Processing and Pulp and Paper Industry and certain other ministries a situation has now emerged where the amount of unfinished construction exceeds the annual volume of capital investments. Above-normative stocks of uninstalled equipment have also increased in the aforementioned ministries. This means that considerable material and technical resources are not kept out of the country's economic circulation.

The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of securing a radical improvement of the state of affairs in construction and every possible increase in efficiency and intensification of construction production.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important measures to ensure the greater concentration of capital investments and to ensure that they are better balanced with the volumes of material resources, capacities of construction organizations and manpower.

The plan for 1982 and for subsequent years of the 5-year plan envisages maintaining the volume of capital investments largely at the level of actual fulfillment in 1980.

At the same time it is planned to considerably increase the concentration of capital investments on the national economy's priority construction projects and the projects scheduled for completion and to reduce the amount of new construction.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers have been given targets for ensuring the preferential development of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

The task has been set of limiting the construction of administrative buildings, places of entertainment and sports buildings, and also of projects constructed over and above the limits of state capital investment from noncentralized sources.

The implementation of these fundamentally important trends in capital investment policy determined by the party congress is creating favorable conditions for securing a breakthrough in capital construction as early as 1982, for considerably expediting the commissioning of fixed capital and for reducing the amount of unfinished construction and above-normative stocks of uninstalled equipment.

The party's line of sharply increasing capital construction efficiency will be consistently implemented throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The plan for financing state capital investments in 1982 stands at R121.6 billion. It is planned that these funds should be used to ensure a considerable increase in fixed capital in the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, the light and food industry, agriculture and transport. The capital construction program plans to increase the proportion of spending on equipment — the active part of fixed capital. It is planned to increase total state spending on equipment to R48.4 billion in 1982. This will account for 39.8 percent of capital investments. R21 billion is earmarked for the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are being set specific targets for bringing uninstalled equipment into economic circulation as swiftly as possible and for reducing the amount of unfinished construction. It is planned to mobilize internal resources in construction in 1982, chiefly the above-normative stocks of uninstalled equipment amounting to R3.2 billion.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must really secure a substantial shift in improving capital construction efficiency.

The USSR bank for financing capital investments and the USSR Gosbank must institute strict monitoring of the fulfillment by USSR ministries and departments and union republic Council of Ministers of the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers on limiting as much as possible in 1982 the number of construction projects started from scratch and on concentrating funds on the analogous projects scheduled for completion and carry-over projects.

The successful resolution of the tasks in capital construction largely depends on the activity of the contracting organizations. Labor productivity in construction is to increase 3.5 percent in 1982. The profits of contracting construction and installation organizations are planned at R6.3 billion.

Construction ministries must focus all their efforts and resources on fulfilling the targets for increased labor productivity, decreased prime cost of construction and installation work, saving resources on construction projects, and the elimination of losses and unproductive expenditure.

The interests of capital construction demand a substantial improvement in design estimate work in the country. The USSR Gosstroy must increase its impact on the work of planning organizations, channel construction planning in the direction of the more extensive use of economical and standard solutions based on modern achievements of scientific and technical progress and thereby ensure an increase in capital investment efficiency and a reduction in construction cost.

The great potential for intensifying capital construction is shown by existing leading experience of work. A number of cities, oblasts and union republics are successfully employing team financial autonomy, the continuous planning system and many other progressive initiatives and creative ideas. These are producing positive results and ensuring an increased return on capital investments. This experience of the innovators and leading workers must more rapidly become an asset of the entire sector. Everything new and advanced that helps to increase the efficiency of construction production must be adopted more resolutely.

Financing Trade and Consumer Services

Comrade deputies: In the party's social program an important role belongs to the development of trade and consumer services in the interests of the increasingly full satisfaction of the population's growing requirements for goods and services.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan in trade and consumer services the material and technical base was considerably strengthened, progressive forms of work began to be used more widely and the sale of many industrial goods and the volume of services to the population increased.

In the current year retail trade turnover will exceed R283 billion. The volume of sales of consumer services will increase by 6.6 percent, totaling R8.5 billion.

At the same time the production and sale of certain goods in everyday demand are still lagging behind the population's requirements. At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session held last April, substantial shortcomings in the work of trade were noted: the occurrence of interruptions in supplies of certain essential goods to the population in certain regions although these goods exist in sufficient quantities at bases and warehouses, and poor shifting of commodity resources between regions depending on demand, the season and other conditions.

The plan and budget for 1982 envisage measures for further developing trade and consumer services for the population. Some R8.1 billion are allocated for these purposes, or a 9.4 percent increase. These resources will make it possible to extend the network of stores, major trading centers and modern public catering and consumer services enterprises.

Retail trade turnover will reach R300 billion in 1982. The volume of sales of consumer services will increase 6.9 percent to reach R9 billion.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers require USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms to step up the monitoring of work by industrial and trade enterprises in fulfilling plans for the production and sale of goods. The USSR Ministry of Trade and its local organs must study consumer demand more thoroughly, strengthen ties with industrial enterprises producing the goods, exert a more active influence on the product mix and quality of the goods produced and eliminate shortcomings in the flexible maneuvering of commodity resources between regions of the country.

Soviets of people's deputies must make wider use of available potential for increasing the output of goods from local sources of raw materials and from production waste products and must strive to improve the quality of trade and consumer services to the population.

Expenditure on Sociocultural Measures

Comrade deputies: The Communist Party and the state, in consistently following a course of improving the people's well-being, devote day-to-day attention to creating the most favorable conditions for Soviet people's life, culture and spiritual development.

The working people's constitutional rights to social benefits are ensured by substantial appropriations allocated annually by the state for the formation of social consumption funds.

The plan and budget for 1982 make provision for the implementation of further measures aimed at the increasingly full satisfaction of the population's sociocultural requirements. In the USSR State Budget expenditure on sociocultural measures will increase by R4.9 billion and will total R106.8 billion. Moreover resources of state enterprises, kolkhozes, consumer cooperatives and public organizations totaling about R26 billion will also be used for these purposes.

In individual spheres, the budget expenditure referred to will be:

	billion rubles	
	1981 (confirmed)	1982 (draft)
education	41.3	42.6
health and physical culture	14.8	15.4
state social security	45.8	48.8

In our state tremendous concern surrounds the younger generation. In 1982 the preschool education of children will be further developed, which will promote wider participation by women in the country's production, sociopolitical and cultural life.

It is planned to commission preschool establishments with 431,700 places. The total number of children in such establishments will rise to 14.7 million.

General education schools will be extended by 725,200 places, including 352,700 places in rural localities. The number of pupils at day schools will reach 39.6 million.

Provision is made for satisfying the national economy's requirements for specialists more fully, increasing the efficiency of work of higher education and the middle level of cadre training and improving all types of evening and correspondence education. In 1982 the output of specialists with higher and secondary education will be 2.1 million. It is planned to train 2.4 million skilled workers at vocational and technical schools.

The resources allocated by the state for Soviet people's health care will make it possible to introduce preventive measures more widely in the sphere of health care, extend the network of medical establishments and strengthen their material base. From 1982 increased norms are being introduced for expenditure to equip medical establishments with minor stock [myagkiy inventar] and the monetary norm for expenditure on capital repair is increased 20 percent. The number of hospital beds will increase by 60,000 in 1982 and will total over 3.4 million.

The state social security budget, which is controlled by the AUCCTU and local trade union organizations, is included in the USSR State Budget for 1982 in the sum of R39.4 billion, a 6.7 percent increase. These resources provide for the payment of pensions and allowances, treatment in sanatoriums and at resorts and vacations for workers and employees and their children, and also other social needs of working people. Next year 13.5 million people will receive travel warrents for trips to sanatoriums and leisure centers gratis or on concessionary terms. The health of 13.4 million children will be fortified at Pioneer camps.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and local soviets must display constant concern for improving the work of educational, health care and social security establishments and they must spend carefully the tremendous resources allocated by the state to the sphere of sociocultural services in order to yield the maximum benefit for the working people.

Financing Defense and Management

Comrade deputies: The Communist Party and the state have no more important task than concern for peace. The new large-scale peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress are aimed at preserving and consolidating peace and the relaxation of international tension. They have been widely recognized by the peoples of all countries as the Soviet Union's peace program for the eighties.

Safeguarding peace has been, is and remains the supreme goal of the Soviet state's foreign policy.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are carrying out persistent and consistent work to implement the Soviet peace program. They are doing everything in their power to lessen the burden of military spending, to direct international relations along the road of the relaxation of tension and to start restructuring them in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in all spheres of the economy and culture.

This firm Leninist course is opposed by the aggressive intentions of Western and especially U.S. militarist circles. The arms race that has now been unleashed by imperialism on the slanderous pretext of a "Soviet military threat" has assumed unprecedented dimensions and is aimed at achieving military superiority. It is leading to a headlong increase in military spending in the United States and certain other countries of the NATO bloc.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are pitting against the imperialist states' line of militarizing the economy their program of peaceful creativity and of the growth of the people's well-being.

While struggling for peace, our party and state soberly assess the international situation and unswervingly fulfill Lenin's behest to be constantly vigilant and to maintain great combat readiness to safeguard the security of the USSR and its allies. The USSR State Budget for 1982 provides for spending amounting to R17.05 billion, which is 5.3 percent of budget spending, on the country's defense.

Comrade deputies: The growth in the scale of social production and the increase in the complexity of economic ties at the present stage demand the constant improvement of leadership of the national economy. This, as the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, is the linchpin of the entire activity of the party and state. It is precisely in the sphere of the economy that the foundation is laid for resolving the tasks of socioeconomic development.

In the last few years, in accordance with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions, a number of measures have been implemented to improve the organizational structure of management. General management schemes have been introduced in sectors of industry, and production concentration and specialization have been stepped up. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the budget saved R5.3 billion as a result of reduced management spending in the national economy as a whole. These funds were used to finance development of the economy.

However, there is still much excess in the management apparatus. Certain ministries and departments have formed redundant and duplicate production management components and are permitting an unjustified increase in rosters of management personnel. Among these personnel there is a growing number of chiefs and deputy chiefs of various structural subdivisions of ministries. Potential for increasing the efficiency of management work is insufficiently exploited in the national economy.

The USSR Council of Ministers, guided by the party congress instructions on the most rational utilization of manpower resources, has taken measures to limit the growth and reduce the number of personnel in the management apparatus and certain sectors of the nonproduction sphere.

In 1982 USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are being set a target for implementing measures to improve and reduce the cost of the management apparatus and for an extremely rigorous policy of thrift in management spending. The budget envisages a savin[illegible] of R1.1 billion in this connection.

The party congress decisions oblige USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to improve their style and methods of work on the basis of Leninist management norms, to consistently strengthen executive discipline and organization and to ensure the absolute fulfillment of state targets and decisions. The party calls on all leaders and production organizers to be more exacting, to raise all our economic work to new and higher standards and to gear that work to augmenting the people's property in every possible way and to making thrifty and economical use of everything created by Soviet people's labor.

All sectors of production must persistently implement the Leninist demands of socialist state monitoring and accounting so as to close every channel for losses and excess and to ensure that socialist property is reliably protected against negligence and waste and any encroachments on the people's wealth. In April this year the USSR Council of Ministers took additional steps to improve departmental monitoring. It is planned to step up the centralization of this monitoring and to increase its effectiveness. Ministries and departments must constantly improve their monitoring and auditing work and promptly and effectively eliminate the shortcomings and violations that are revealed.

The financial system is entrusted with great tasks in implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The congress set the task of increasing the role of financial and credit levers in intensifying production, strengthening financial autonomy and strengthening the policy of thrift. Guided by the congress decisions, financial organs must direct their economic and monitoring work toward mobilizing internal [vnutrikhozyaystvennyy] reserves and strengthening the policy of thrift in the national economy and must strengthen financial influence on the results of production and financial activity.

State Budgets of Union Republics

Comrade deputies: The fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, guided by the Communist Party, have embarked with great enthusiasm and energy on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and are achieving new successes in the socioeconomic development of our multinational society.

The plan and budget for 1982 envisage the further proportionate development of the economy, science and culture of the union republics and of economic regions within the country's unified national economic complex. The budgets of the union republics will total, overall, some R135.1 billion or R4.2 billion more in comparison with the current year.

The state budgets of the union republics comprise the following amounts:

	million rubles
RSFSR	72,669
Ukrainian SSR	23,906
Belorussian SSR	5,702
Uzbek SSR	6,035
Kazakh SSR	9,225
Georgian SSR	2,365
Azerbaijan SSR	2,258
Lithuanian SSR	2,612
Moldavian SSR	1,788
Latvian SSR	1,722
Kirgiz SSR	1,581
Tadzhik SSR	1,317
Armenian SSR	1,593
Turkmen SSR	1,151
Estonian SSR	1,173

The resources allocated ensure the measures scheduled for 1982 for the further development of the union republics' multisectorial economy, the steady enhancement of the people's well-being, and the improvement of the population's labor conditions and everyday life.

The financing of the union republics' national economy from the budget, from enterprises' own resources and from bank credits amounts to more than 40 percent of all the state's expenditure on the development of the country's economy and will amount to R132.3 billion. These resources are earmarked primarily for the further boosting of agriculture, the expansion of consumer goods production, the development of consumer services for the populace, the implementation of housing and municipal construction work and the provision of amenities.

Expenditure on sociocultural measures in the union republics' budgets will, it is envisaged, total R66.8 billion. In 1982 87.1 percent of the state's expenditure on public education, health care and culture will be accounted for from these resources.

The USSR Council of Ministers submits for the USSR Supreme Soviet's confirmation the report on the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980. The budget has been fulfilled 101 percent for revenue and 98.6 percent for expenditure. Detailed information on the execution of the budget is cited in the report issued to deputies.

Comrade deputies: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 1 April this year that the main thing now in the entire activity of the party and people is to flesh out with actual deeds the socioeconomic program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The year 1982 will be an important stage in tackling this task. Great organizational and political work will be required of USSR ministries and departments and of the union republic Councils of Ministers for mobilizing the reserves available in the national economy, and for concentrating all efforts upon the successful fulfilment of the targets of the second year of the 5-year plan.

With tremendous fervor and political enthusiasm Soviet people are working on the practical implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. With their selfless labor they are expressing utter devotion to their own dear Communist Party and its glorious causes. The working people's socialist competition which is now under way on a wide scale throughout the country and the mass patriotic movement for the adoption of stepped-up counterplans give rise to firm confidence that the 1982 plan and budget will be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled too.

BAYBAKOV 17 NOVEMBER SUPREME SOVIET SPEECH

PM211031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 pp 1-3

[Text of speech delivered by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, at the 17 November USSR Supreme Soviet session: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982 and Progress in Fulfilling the Plan for 1981" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies: In accordance with the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR Council of Ministers submits for the USSR Supreme Soviet session's examination the state plan for the country's economic and social development for the years 1981-85 and the plan for 1982.

The 26th CPSU Congress was an outstanding event in the history of our motherland and of the world communist and workers' movement. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the congress' decisions and materials, which represent a great contribution to the theory and practice of building communism, provide a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the USSR's domestic and international position and define the paths for the further socioeconomic progress of Soviet society.

The party congress summed up the results of the national economy's development in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Over that period, thanks to the Soviet people's creative labor under the Communist Party's tested leadership, the production and scientific-technical potential strengthened considerably, a broad social program was carried into effect, defense capability was strengthened and the Soviet Union's prestige in the international arena increased.

The party's economic policy outlines broad prospects for the on-going growth of the economy of developed socialism. "Today, as we look forward 5 or 10 years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "we must not forget that it is in those years that the national economic structure with which the country will embark on the 21st century will be laid down and created."

The State Plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan Period has been drawn up in accordance with the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period up to 1990" which were confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. It envisages specific ways and means for the practical implementation of the CPSU's long-term economic strategy, the supreme aim of which is an unswerving upsurge in the people's cultural and material standard of living.

The drawing up of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the years 1981-85 and of the plan for 1982 was carried out jointly with USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of the union republics, and also with the broad participation of the soviets of people's deputies, scientific establishments, trade union organs, associations, enterprises and organizations. This promoted the mobilization of internal reserves and the improvement of the indicators of social production efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place yesterday discussed, and in the main approved, the State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 11th 5-Year Plan Period and for 1982. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a vivid speech at the plenum. The party's basic tasks in the sphere of economic and cultural building in the upcoming period were set out in that speech Special attention was directed at the need to achieve higher production efficiency and to observe a most rigorous policy of thrift in the use of resources of all kinds, to improve the management system and the methods of economic activity, to strengthen planning, production and labor discipline and to secure an increase in cadres' personal responsibility for work entrusted to them and for the fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech will play an exceptionally important role in the practical activity of the country's party, soviet and economic organs.

Basic Tasks for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85

Comrade deputies! The 11th 5-Year Plan is an important new stage in the building of the material and technical base of communism, in the improvement of social relations, and in shaping the new man. The 26th CPSU Congress defined the chief task of the new 5-year plan and this task consists of ENSURING THE FURTHER GROWTH OF THE WELL-BEING OF SOVIET PEOPLE ON THE BASIS OF THE STABLE, ON-GOING DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND THE TRANSFER OF THE ECONOMY ONTO THE INTENSIVE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT, THE MORE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, THE SAVING OF RESOURCES OF ALL KINDS, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORK QUALITY.

The 5-year plan has reflected the tireless concern of Lenin's party for the welfare of the Soviet people and for the socialist motherland's further prosperity and the strengthening of its might.

The most important distinctive features of the current 5-year plan are the intensification of the social orientation of the development of the entire national economy, the enhancement of the role of intensive factors and of social production efficiency in forming stable growth rates and in improving the structure of the economy, and ensuring that the increase in end results outstrips the expenditure on achieving these results.

To this end targets are envisaged for the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the consolidation of industry's base sectors as are measures for improving proportionately and in balance the development of the national economy, the improvement of management and planning, and the use of progressive forms of organizing labor and production.

Comrade deputies! You have been issued with materials relating to the plan for 1981-85. Allow me to dwell on the basic issues of economic and social development for this period.

The 5-year plan's general economic indicators accord with the targets set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase 18 percent over the 5 years and the volume of industrial production will increase 26 percent, gross agricultural output (in annual average terms) will increase 13 percent and the freight turnover of all types of transport will increase 19 percent. Capital investments will increase 10.4 percent.

For a number of economic indicators more rapid growth rates are envisaged by comparison with the rates achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This applies primarily to the development of industry and agriculture but also to the improvement of labor productivity and the saving of physical resources in all sectors of the national economy. That is the fundamental precept of the new 5-year plan.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan absolute increases for many indicators of economic development will be higher than in the previous 5-year plan. Thus, the increase in the national income for 1981-85 will be R78.5 billion as against R74.5 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan while the figures for industrial output will be R160 billion and R122 billion respectively and for agricultural output (in annual average terms) it will be R16.4 billion compared with R10.2 billion. The growth of retail trade turnover, profit, and other indicators will increase.

The growth in absolute increases in production must be attained with a marked reduction in the increases in the number of people employed in the production sphere and in capital investment limits. This is one of the most important provisions of the 5-year attesting to the enhancement of the influence of intensive factors on the development of the national economy.

The tasks set by the party congress for further improving the people's well-being are being implemented in full. This is borne out by the rapid growth rates envisaged by the plan for the consumption fund through which Soviet people's material and spiritual requirements are satisfied. It will increase 22 percent over the 5-year period. In the total volume of the national income the consumption fund will account for 78 percent in 1985 as against 75.3 percent in 1980. The population's real per capita incomes will increase 16.5 percent and retail trade turnover will increase 23 percent.

The intensification of the plan's social orientation is also manifested in the fact that the growth of industry's Group B to a certain extent outstrips the growth of Group A, as envisaged by the Basic Guidelines. The structure of the production of consumer goods will be improved and their range will be expanded and their quality improved.

Great significance for satisfying the population's requirements will attach to the implementation of the food program being elaborated at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and also to the program for the development of the production of new consumer goods.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be an important stage in the implementation of the party's course toward completing, in the eighties, the economy's transfer to a predominantly intensive path of development. As the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, in terms of its historical scale, significance and consequences, the solution of this task may be equated with that very profound transformation -- socialist industrialization.

The improvement of labor productivity is a key indicator of production intensification and efficiency. The 5-year plan outlines the following targets for the growth of labor productivity: 23 percent in industry, 23 percent also in the public sector of agriculture (in average annual terms), 15 percent in construction and 10.5 percent in rail transport. This will make it possible to obtain about 90 percent of the increase in industrial output and the entire increase in agricultural output and construction and installation work and 86 percent of the increase in the volume of rail transport shipments.

The improvement of social labor productivity will ensure 90 percent of the increase in the national income over the 5-year period and a hypothetical saving of the labor of approximately 17 million workers.

The ministries, departments, union republics, associations and enterprises must implement a large package of measures to increase the technical equipment of labor, accelerate the mechanization and automation of production processes, reduce the number of workers employed in manual labor, improve production organization and strengthen labor discipline.

The plan pays serious attention to retooling all sectors of the national economy with highly productive equipment and to the growth of the capital-labor ratio. In industry it will increase 34 percent over the 5-year period and will increase 45 percent in agriculture and 25 percent at transport and communications enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress pointed out that the success of our further advance will depend to an ever-increasing degree on the skillful and efficient use of all available resources -- labor, fixed capital, fuel and raw material and the produce of fields and stockraising units.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a detailed resolution "On Intensifying Work on Saving and Making Rational Use of Raw Material, Fuel and Energy and Other Physical Resources." It demands the consistent implementation of the principles of socialist economic management and the fulfillment of Lenin's instructions to keep a punctilious and conscientious account of money and observe a most rigorous policy of thrift.

A considerable amount of work has to be done in this direction in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Higher targets for reducing the expenditure of the basic types of raw material, fuel and energy and other physical resources have been set than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Thus in the national economy it is planned to save over 200 million tons of ideal fuel by 1985 [v raschete na 1985] compared with 125 million tons in the previous 5-year plan. In machine building and metal working the savings of rolled ferrous metals should be 8.5 million tons. In capital construction the saving of rolled metal will reach 2.1 million tons and the saving of cement, 7 million tons. It is also planned to make fuller use of secondary resources. This will make it possible to save over 50 million cubic meters of round timber, a large quantity of synthetic rubber, woollen, cotton and chemical fibers and many other types of raw and semifinished material.

The course toward the all-round saving of resources is also expressed in the faster rates at which the prime cost of output is being reduced. The growth of profit is also being accelerated on this basis. The 5-year plan provides for an increase of 40 percent in profit in the national economy as against 24 percent for the previous 5-year plan.

The tasks set in the new 5-year period demand of party, soviet and trade union organs and of all workers on the economic front a high degree of organization, businesslike efficiency, responsibility and the ability to take a creative approach -- taking the state's interests into account -- to resolving production, scientific and technical problems.

An important feature of the 11th 5-Year Plan is the elaboration of targeted comprehensive programs for resolving major socioeconomic, scientific and technical problems, as well as programs for forming and developing territorial production complexes. A program breakdown of the plan, closely coordinated with the tasks of sectors of the national economy and individual regions, helps to enhance the comprehensive nature of their development and the balanced nature of state plans.

Special attention has been paid to elaborating the food and energy targeted programs, as well as long-term programs for the mechanization and automation of hoisting and transporting, loading and unloading and warehouse operations, the development of transportation, the economic opening up of the Baykal-Amir main railroad zone and a number of others.

The consistent improvement of the economic mechanism is an important factor in improving social production efficiency. The 11th 5-Year Plan has been drawn up with regard to the demands contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted 12 July 1979 "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality." In the intervening period many of the provisions of this document have been implemented and are reflected in the plan.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers and leaders of associations and enterprises must ensure the full and comprehensive realization of the measures provided for in party and government decisions to improve the economic mechanism and go over to new working conditions. Here priority attention must be devoted to the strict observance of contractual discipline with regard to deadlines and the lists of deliveries, to preventing downward amendments of plans and to increasing the effectiveness of material and moral incentives if fulfilling the set targets.

Development of Science and Acceleration of Technical Progress

Comrade deputies! The decisions of the party's 26th congress direct us toward gearing the development of science and technology to an even greater extent to the solution of Soviet society's economic and social tasks. The 5-year plan provides for the further acceleration of scientific and technical progress -- the decisive factor for the economy's transfer to the path of intensive development. The broad introduction of progressive manufacturing processes and an increase in the output of new machinery and equipment, transport facilities, instruments and of more economical semifinished materials are planned.

The rate at which production is being automated will increase. Over 2,700 automated systems for the control of manufacturing processes and 7,300 computer complexes based on minicomputers will be commissioned. The commissioning of general-purpose computer capacities will double.

To mechanize processes involving heavy and unpleasant working conditions it is planned to create and put into production new types of hoisting and transportation, loading and unloading, and warehouse equipment and automatic handling devices which will find a use in virtually all sectors of the national economy. In all, over the 5-year period almost 8 times more automatic handling devices (industrial robots) are to be produced than in the previous 5-year plan.

The improvement of the technical standard of newly assimilated metal-cutting machine tools and transfer lines [stanochnyye avtomaticheskiy linii] will ensure a 50-60 percent increase in this equipment's productivity.

Technology using hardware of large unit capacity will be introduced extensively in power engineering, the chemical industry, the coal industry and the construction materials industry. In particular in power engineering it is planned to commission nuclear reactors with a unit capacity of up to 1.5 million kilowatts. The scale of use of automated power units with a capacity of 0.5 million to 0.8 million kilowatts operating on coal from the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz basins will increase. With a view to reducing the expenditure of organic raw material, it is planned to develop the technology for and set up the industrial production of filled polymers for the production of pipes, sheet material, and machine building and construction articles. New types of plastics will be assimilated with higher heat resistance and mechanical strength and capable of functioning under conditions of high vacuum and in corrosive environments.

Improving the quality of the output being produced is an important direction in scientific and technical progress. During the 5-year plan the proportion of articles in the top category of quality will increase considerably.

The 5-year plan provides for the expansion of the scale of introduction of labor-saving and capital-saving manufacturing processes for machining -- the electron-beam, laser, electrical discharge and mechnical plasma [plazmenno-mekhanicheskaya] processes -- and for spraying powder coatings of machine components. The production of articles made from metal powders will be 3.1 times the volume of their production in 1980.

The 5-year plan includes basic targets for 170 scientific and technical programs, including 41 targeted comprehensive programs elaborated and approved by the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Their ultimate task is to introduce into the national economy the most effective scientific and technical achievements.

It is planned to conduct research in the most important long-term avenues of various scientific sectors ensuring the necessary groundwork for resolving important socioeconomic and scientific and technical tasks in the future.

It should be noted that large sums are being earmarked for the development of science in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In 1982 alone about R24 billion are being channeled into these objectives, or 5.2 percent more than in 1981.

The Development of Industry

Comrade deputies:

The Communist Party is consistently implementing a course of the priority development of socialist industry, especially heavy industry -- the foundation of the country's economic might -- of intensifying all sectors of social production and of boosting the people's well-being. The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the need to continue to pursue this course, with special attention being paid to developing the base sectors of industry, especially the fuel and energy sectors.

In 1985, ELECTRICITY GENERATION will reach 1,555 billion kilowatt-hours, or in other words will show an increase of 260 billion kilowatt-hours compared with 1980. Electricity generation in nuclear and hydroelectric power stations will be 450 billion kilowatt-hours, which will be an increase of more than 70 percent. Nuclear power stations account for the whole of the planned increase in electricity generation in the European part of the country. Generation in thermal stations will increase largely on the basis of exploitation of the coal reserves of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins and gas from Tyumenskaya Oblast.

It is planned to raise the EXTRACTION OF OIL AND GAS CONDENSATE to 630 million tons in 1985. It will increase by almost 100 million tons in West Siberia, the Komi ASSR, the Kazakh SSR and the Udmurtskaya ASSR.

The plan envisages bringing new oil deposits into industrial exploitation through the widespread use of industrial methods of construction and the utilization of modular equipment. New methods of treating oil-bearing strata will be used more widely, which will make it possible to increase oil recovery from the depths. By the end of the 5-year plan, 85-90 percent of oil will be extracted at comprehensively automated wells.

With a view to supplying the national economy with gasoline, diesel fuel and other light petroleum products, the faster development of deep [glubokiy] oil refining processes is planned. The proportion of petroleum products used as raw materials for the petrochemical industry will increase considerably.

Some 16,000 km of oil pipelines and petroleum products pipelines will be commissioned during the 5-year plan.

The GAS INDUSTRY will continue to develop at a rapid rate. Gas extraction in 1985 planned at 630 billion cubic meters, which is 45 percent higher than the 1980 level. It is planned to obtain 60 percent of the unionwide gas extraction in the main region of gas industry development -- West Siberia. The level of utilization of casinghead gas will be increased to 85 percent, thereby halving losses.

Some 48,000 km of main gas pipelines will have to be constructed in the 11th 5-Year Plan as against 30,000 km in the last 5-Year Plan. Five large main gas pipelines from Tyumenskaya Oblast deposits to regions of the center, and also an Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline for export purposes will be constructed and commissioned.

COAL EXTRACTION will total 775 million tons in 1985 and will show an increase of 59 million tons compared with 1980, as against the increase of 15 million tons in the 10th 5-Year Plan years. Coal extraction will undergo the greatest development in the eastern regions of the country, primarily via the most efficient opencut method based on the widespread introduction of progressive techniques and mining and transport equipment with large unit capacity. It is planned to expedite the creation of capacities in the Kuzbass and the construction of facilities in the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz complexes. Capital investments in the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fields will increase by a factor of more than 3.5, while investment in developing opencut coal extraction in the Kuzbass will increase 60 percent.

Overall, about R132 billion of capital investments are being channeled into developing the sectors of the fuel and energy complex in 1981-85, which is 50 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The plan envisages increasing output and improving the structure of production in the sectors of the construction materials complex.

IN FERROUS METALLURGY the main avenue of development is to be the improvement of quality and the expansion of the production of efficient types of metal products. It is planned to increase the output of rolled metal products by 15 percent compared with 1980, increasing it to 118 million tons. In the process about half the increase in rolled metal is to be obtained at existing mills through their modernization, retooling and the more rational use of production capacities.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan there will be a considerable increase in the production of efficient types of metal products -- cold-rolled sheet and electric generator steel, heat-hardened rolled metal [prokat s uprochnyayushchey termicheskoy obrabotkoy] and rolled products made from low-alloy steels, sheet metal and sheet iron with protective coatings, and shaped and precision rolled metal sections. It is planned to develop the production of economical and specialized types of steel pipes at a faster rate. Mass production will begin of large-diameter multilayer pipes for the construction of gas pipelines operating at pressures of 100-120 atmospheres.

In terms of its economic effect, the development in production of progressive and economical types of metal output is equivalent to an 8 million-ton increase in metal resources in 1985.

IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY special attention is being paid to strengthening the ore base and to retooling, modernizing and expanding the capacities of existing enterprises. This will make it possible to improve the correlation between the raw material base and metallurgical production and to meet more fully the national economy's requirements for nonferrous metals.

The plan envisages improving techniques for the extraction and processing of ores and concentrates, increasing the comprehensiveness and completeness of recovery, introducing efficient and energy-saving industrial processes, and commissioning large-capacity units. The range of output produced will expand and quality will improve. The fastest increases will be in the production of semiconductor, superpure and special materials, precision alloys and other articles with heightened parameters, and also lightweight and alloy metals. The increased collection and processing of secondary nonferrous metal resources is very important.

The 11th 5-Year Plan envisages a faster rate of development in the CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Its output will increase 32 percent. The structure of production will be improved through the preferential [preimushchestvennyy] output of progressive and high-quality types of articles. Over the course of the 5-year period production of synthetic resins and plastics will increase 68 percent and will reach 6.1 million tons. Output of chemical fibers and yarns will increase 36 percent. There will also be an increase in the production of small-quantity [malotonnazhnyy] chemical products, including dyes, paint and varnish and packaging materials, fat and oil substitutes for industrial purposes, detergents and many other articles.

Mineral fertilizer production will increase 45 percent and will total 150.8 million tons (standard units) in 1985. The proportion accounted for by concentrated and compound fertilizers will increase from 83 to 91 percent over the 5-year period. Production of chemical plant protection agents will increase almost 40 percent.

A paramount role in the retooling of the entire national economy is played by MACHINE BUILDING, which is rightly called the linchpin of socialist industry.

The 5-year plan envisages a 40 percent increase in machine building and metalworking output, the delivery of highly productive and economical machines to the national economy will increase, their unit capacity, operating life, reliability and quality will improve and the creation and production of machine systems will continue. The productivity of the equipment produced will increase 30-50 percent on average and its reliability and durability will increase 25-35 percent.

The production of equipment for the fuel and energy and raw material sectors of industry will increase at a rapid rate. In the process the production of equipment for nuclear power stations will increase considerably.

It is planned to further expand the output of equipment to strengthen the material and technical base of railroad transport. Thus, for instance, production of mainline electric locomotives will increase 60 percent over the 5-year period.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the production of agricultural machines will increase 40 percent, which includes an increase of 80 percent in the production of implements for the K-700 and T-150 tractors. The faster development of machine building for stockraising and fodder production will be continued.

The output of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances will increase more than 30 percent.

There will be a substantial increase in the production of various CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND OUTPUT OF THE TIMBER, WOOD PROCESSING AND PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY. The 5-year plan targets envisage equipping these sectors with new hardware, improving the utilization of production capacities and improving the products list in accordance with the increasing demand from the national economy and the population.

The high rate of development of GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OPERATIONS will be maintained in the 11th 5-Year Plan with a view to increasing known reserves of mineral raw materials, especially oil and natural gas, and expanding the raw material base of mining enterprises, particularly in regions where territorial production complexes are being formed. The total volume of geological survey work will increase 40 percent over the 5-year period.

The fulfillment of the program outlined by the party congress for social development and improving the people's living standards demands a further buildup of the production of industrial consumer goods. LIGHT INDUSTRY output will increase 19 percent over the 5-year period. Output of goods in mass demand will be increased. Thus, for instance, the production of cotton, woolen, silk, linen and other fabrics will reach 12.7 billion square meters in 1985, or in other words will increase 18.2 percent over the 5-year period, output of knitted underwear and outwear will increase 27 percent and output of leather footwear will increase 11.7 percent.

In accordance with the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions adopted this year, production of necessities will increase considerably and their quality and range will improve. This will make it possible to satisfy in greater measure the population's requirements for hosiery items, bedclothes, towels, thread, oilcloth and other goods.

The 5-year plan envisages a 40 percent increase in the output of CULTURAL AND EVERYDAY AND HOUSEHOLD articles. Large-scale production will be organized of two-compartment refrigerators with automatic and semiautomatic defrosting, highly accurate quartz clocks and watches, sets of crockery, contemporary models of suites of furniture, new designs of camera, music centers, portable color television sets, small stereo tape recorders, and so forth.

In fulfilling the 5-year plan USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and local soviets must seek out additional potential for increasing the production of cultural and everyday and household goods and also local industry output, making extensive use of enterprises' internal reserves and local raw material sources.

The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

Comrade deputies:

The 26th party congress decisions indicate the need to ensure the planning and the proportionate, balanced development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex as a single whole and to organize efficient collaboration among them.

One important feature of the plan for the development of the agroindustrial complex in the 11th 5-Year Plan is the increase in the proportion of resources channeled toward sectors which supply agriculture with the means of production and sectors which carry out the processing and ensure the preservation of agricultural produce.

It is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross output from AGRICULTURE by 13 percent in the 5-year plan. In 1985 the sector's output will reach R147.1 billion. With a view to creating a firm basis for the development of livestock raising and the implementation of the food program, the plan makes provision for preferential growth in grain and fodder production.

The course of intensification of agricultural production will be continued. The increase in the output of agricultural crops will be achieved mainly on the basis of increasing yield, while the increase in output from livestock raising will be secured by increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest will be 239 million tons, including 12 million tons of pulse crops. The total volume of fodder in 1985 will be increased 25 percent compared with 1980. The output of meat (carcass weight) will be increased to 18.2 million tons by the end of the 5-year period and that of milk to nearly 102 million tons.

The average yield from grain crops in the 11th 5-Year Plan must be at least 18.7 quintals per hectare, as against 16 quintals in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The output of fruit, vegetables, grapes, and sunflowers and other oil crops will increase considerably and the output of sugar beet will increase, while its cultivation will become less labor-intensive. The output of fine-fiber varieties of raw cotton will be increased 44 percent.

In accordance with party and government decisions in the 11th 5-Year Plan there will be more extensive development of farmstead and collective fruit and vegetable growing, and also of enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary plots.

In order to ensure the planned rate of development of agricultural production and to strengthen its material and technical base, it is planned to channel nearly R190 billion of capital investment into agriculture for the whole range of operations during the 5-year period, which is more than 27 percent of total capital investments in the national economy.

There will be a considerable increase in deliveries of material and technical resources to agriculture. In the 5-year period it will receive 1.87 million tractors with an aggregate power 15 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, 1,461,000 trucks, 600,000 grain harvesting combines and agricultural machines worth a total of about R30 billion.

In 1985 agriculture will be supplied with 115 million tons of mineral fertilizers -- 40 percent more than in 1980. This should have a substantial effect on the efficiency level of agricultural production.

The 5-year plan envisages a further extension of land reclamation operations. In 1985 the area of improved agricultural land will reach 36.3 million hectares, including 20.8 million hectares of irrigated land and 15.5 million hectares of drained land.

The plan devotes great attention to measures to ensure the preservation of agricultural produce. There will be a 60 percent increase in capital investments for the creation of storehouses and a 40 percent increase for the construction of hard-surfaced roads on farms. This will make it possible to save a large quantity of fruit, vegetables and other produce.

Substantial resources are being channeled into production, housing, sociocultural and road construction in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. About R40.5 billion of capital investments are being channeled into agriculture for these purposes over the whole range of operations, which is 25 percent more than in 1975-80.

Thus, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions major material, technical and financial resources are being channeled into the development of agriculture. The task is to considerably increase the effectiveness of this expenditure. The center of gravity must be shifted toward the more rational utilization of land, production capital, machinery and material and manpower resources, the improvement of the structure and location of agricultural production and the improvement of the level of its concentration and specialization.

On the basis of targets for the production of agricultural raw materials, a level is set for the output of the most important types of produce from the FOOD AND GUSTATORY AND MEAT AND DAIRY INDUSTRIES. The volume of production of these sectors will be increased 23 percent. The plan makes provision for the more efficient utilization of enterprises' production capacities, the economical and comprehensive utilization of raw material resources, a significant reduction in losses and an improvement in product quality.

With an overall increase in meat production of 28 percent and in the production of whole milk products of 13 percent, the production of prepared meat products will be increased 35 percent, that of canned dairy products -- 21 percent, and that of fat cheese -- 31 percent.

The production of convenience products, prepared foods, culinary products and fresh frozen fruit and vegetables will be increased at preferential rates. There will be an increase in the output of packaged goods, dietetic products, and also products enriched with proteins, vitamins and other useful constituents.

Compared with 1980, the production of canned vegetables will increase 50 percent in 1985, that of natural fruit juices -- 60 percent, and that of canned foods for cildren -- 100 percent. The output of tonic drinks and drinks with added vitamins will be increased nearly 190 percent.

There will be an increase in the volume of output from the FISH INDUSTRY, based on the further extension and intensification of fish farming and fishing both in the USSR's internal and coastal waters and in open regions of the world's oceans. The catch in areas of fresh water will increase 35 percent, including an 80 percent increase in the production of marketable fish from fish pond farms and other fish farms.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will see the further development of the hulling and milling industry and the mixed feed industry, and also the microbiological industry, whose products are of great significance for the intensification of agricultural production.

The Development of Transport and Communications

The growth of the Soviet economy and the expansion of economic links requires the further development and all-round improvement of the transport system, which is intended to satisfy fully and in good time the national economy's and the population's requirements for shipments.

In his report at the party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that in view of the serious nature and the scale of problems which have built up in transportation, they can only be resolved on the basis of a long-term comprehensive program. The implementation of this program begins in the current 5-year plan.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan freight turnover in all types of transport will increase -- it is planned -- by 19 percent, and passenger turnover will increase 15.5 percent. The plan takes into account measures to rationalize freight shipments, improve transport links and the use of transport facilities, and reduce fuel expenditure norms.

Substantial resources are allocated to the development of railroad transport, above all toward increasing the throughput capacity of main lines with the busiest freight traffic. Over the 5-year period 3,600 km of new railroads will be commissioned, 15,000 km will be furnished with automatic block systems and centralized dispatcher systems, 5,000 km of second tracks will be laid and 6,000 km of railroad lines will be electrified. By the end of the 5-year plan continuous through train movements will begin over the entire length of the Baykal-Amur railroad.

Maritime transport, where freight turnover will be increased by more than 9 percent, will be supplemented by new specialized container ships, train ferries, lighter carriers [likhterovozy] and icebreakers. Work on equipping transport ships with nuclear power units will commence.

There will be an increase in the role of maritime transport in the Arctic regions, where shipments will increase by approximately 40 percent over the 5 years.

Freight turnover on general purpose motor vehicle transport will increase 33 percent over the 5 years. The structure of the truck pool will be improved and there will be an increase in the proportion of vehicles with a large freight carrying capacity and specialized trucks.

The conversion of the truck pool to diesel will be speeded up. Over the 5 years the proportion of freight turnover accounted for by diesel-engined trucks will increase from 36 percent to 46 percent, which will ensure a saving of more than 5 million tons of ideal fuel.

Passenger turnover in air transport will increase 28 percent. Extensive use will be made of new types of aircraft -- the 350-seater IL-86 (airbus), the 120-seater YAK-42 for local air services, and also the IL-76 cargo planes with a freight capacity of 35-40 tons. It is planned to commission many runways and major airport building complexes.

It is planned to introduce new specialized types of transport -- conveyer, pneumatic container, hydraulic and others, particularly in the mining, chemical and construction materials industries.

The plan provides for ensuring fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population for communications services. The length of intercity telephone lines will increase 80 percent, and the number of telephones in cities and in rural localities -- 30 percent, including a 40-percent increase in the number of telephones installed for the use of the population. The formation of a unified automated system of communications in the country, based on sophisticated information transfer systems, will continue.

Capital Construction

Comrade deputies!

The realization of the program outlined for capital construction is of great significance for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance are envisaged for the 5-year period in the sum of R700 billion. Here state capital investments will total R618.4 billion and will increase 11.2 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

For the first time in the practice of national economic planning, increasing preferential growth of national income compared with the growth of capital investments is planned. This requires fundamentally new approaches to the distribution of capital investments and the organization of construction. Chief attention must be devoted to increasing the effectiveness of capital investments and better coordinating capital construction with the material and technical resources and potential of construction and installation organizations. On the basis of this it is planned that the growth rate for commissioning fixed capital will considerably exceed the increase in capital investments, to reduce uncompleted construction and bring it down to the normative level by the end of the 5-year plan.

The commissioning of fixed capital using state capital investments will total R627 billion -- an increase of 21 percent compared with the last 5-year plan.

The technological structure of capital investments is being improved. The proportion of construction and installation work in the total volume of capital investments will fall from 54 percent in 1976-80 to 51 percent in 1981-85.

The party congress emphasized the need to direct capital investments primarily into the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. Money spent for these purposes pays for itself considerably more quickly than when analogous production capacities are created through new construction, and the demand for manpower is reduced. With regard to this, capital investments in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises will increase 21.2 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan, and their share of capital investments in production construction will total 32.5 percent against 29.2 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In the process of working out annual plans ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must find additional possibilities for increasing the scale of modernization and retooling of existing enterprises.

The sectorial structure of capital investments envisaged for the 5-year plan is aimed at improving national economic proportions and as quickly as possible eliminating difficulties in supplying the national economy with individual types of products and services.

Capital investments in industry will increase 23 percent over the 5-year period. Large sums are being channeled into developing the sectors of the fuel and energy complex, machine building, the chemical industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, which are called upon to ensure an increase in the technical standard of social production and the further efficient development of the entire economy.

Over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan we are faced with fulfilling a large volume of work to modernize and enlarge existing enterprises in the light and food sectors of industry, to construct new ones and to create additional capacities for the production of consumer goods in the heavy and defense industry sectors.

The plan provides for measures to further strengthen the production and technical base of construction organizations. There will be an increase in the level of industrialization of construction production and in the degree of plant readiness of structures and components, and the use of new efficient structures will be extended. There will be an increase in the provision of construction organizations with highly productive machines, mechanisms and transport, as well as with small-scale mechanization equipment.

At the same time construction ministries and their organizations and enterprises are set the task of radically improving the state of affairs in capital construction, decisively ending the dissipation of forces and resources by concentrating them on the most important projects and those nearing completion, constantly improving the management of construction and ensuring the strictest observance of plan discipline and the policy of thrift.

Social Development and the Improvement of the People's Well-Being

Comrade deputies!

The broad social program put forward by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan is permeated with profound concern for man. It covers all aspects of Soviet people's life and makes provision for the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive labor, the growth of the population's income and consumption, the improvement of its housing and living conditions and the enhancement of the educational and cultural standard.

In 1985 R16.6 billion are to be channeled into new measures to improve the living standard from centralized sources, and this includes about R10 billion for increasing wages for workers and employees.

The average monthly wage of workers and employees in the national economy will increase 14.5 percent over the 5 years and will exceed R193 in 1985. Payment for kolkhoz members' labor within the public economy will increase 20 percent.

As the conditions are created and the resources accumulated, it is planned to gradually increase the minimum wage to R80 a month and the wages and salaries of workers and employees, first and foremost in production sectors of the national economy. In the coal industry, this measure will be implemented, on the whole, in the first quarter of 1982.

It is planned to introduce regional rates in the wages of workers and employees for whom they have not already been established -- in the Urals, the northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan and the northern regions of Vologodskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts, -- and also to establish wage supplements for uninterrupted service in the southern regions of the Far East and eastern Siberia. In certain sectors the night shift differential will continue to increase.

The 26th party congress set the task of increasing the incentive role of wages and making their size depend more on the results of the activity of each worker and of the collective, so that the system of material and moral incentives to labor, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, always ensures a fair, objective assessment of each person's labor contribution everywhere.

Social consumption funds play an ever-increasing role in satisfying a wide range of Soviet people's requirements. By the end of the 5-year period they will total R144 billion -- 23 percent more than in 1980. From these funds, centralized measures will be implemented to strengthen state aid to families with children and to further improve pension provision to the population. As a result of the implementation of these and certain other measures, the situation of more than 4.5 million families with children and about 14 million pensioners will be improved.

Internal state loans will continue to be liquidated in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The 5-Year plan will see the implementation of the task set by the congress of improving the supply of food and industrial goods to the population and ensuring a more complete balance between effective demand on the one hand and commodity resources and paid services on the other. Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will reach R345 billion in 1985. The market allocations of bread, groats, pasta, sugar, margarine, fish, vegetables and a number of other food products outlined in the plan will make it possible to satisfy the population's demand in terms of the total volume. But it is not yet possible to fully supply the necessary product mix in some of these areas. The satisfaction of the population's demand for meat and dairy products is affected, as is known, by the consequences of poor harvests in recent years. Over the 5-year period the consumption of these products will increase as agricultural production grows. Here all necessary measures must be adopted locally to further increase output from livestock raising and satisfy the population's requirements more fully.

The volume of consumer services to the population will increase 44 percent over the 5 years and will exceed R11 billion, including R3 billion in rural localities.

The housing construction program outlined in the plan is of great socioeconomic significance. Over the 5 years, housing with a total area of 530 million square meters will be constructed. The construction of apartment blocks in the country's eastern regions and in rural localities will be extended considerably. Thus it is planned to build housing for agricultural workers totaling 30 million square meters more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and 9.4 million square meters more in the regions of the Far East and Siberia. In rural localities there will be an increase in the proportion of well-appointed houses of the farmstead type with the necessary farm buildings. The transition to the erection of apartment blocs built to new standard designs, with improved layout of the apartments, will be completed in the main.

The material base of the people's education will continue to be developed and strengthened in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Out of state capital investments and kolkhoz resources, general educational schools with places for 4.3 million children will be constructed, including 2.3 million places in rural localities. New children's preschool institutions with 2.9 million places will be commissioned. This will make it possible to increase the number of children in kindergartens and nurseries to 17.7 million in 1985.

In order to satisfy more fully the national economy's requirements for qualified cadres, it is planned to train 10.5 million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in VUZes and technical schools over the 5 years. It is planned to develop the network of vocational and technical educational establishments as the most important source for recruiting highly qualified worker cadres for the sectors of the national economy. In 1981-85 about 13 million workers will be trained within the vocational and technical education system.

During the 5-Year Plan years it is planned to implement a range of measures to develop and improve the health care system. The number of hospital beds will be increased by 306,000, and outpatient clinics by 442,000 consultations per shift. By the end of 1985 the total number of hospital beds will be more than 3.6 million, or 131 beds per 10,000 of the population. Medical industry output will increase nearly 40 percent over the 5-year period.

The Protection of Nature and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources

A large program of work relating to the protection and rational utilization of water, land, forestry and mineral resources and the atmosphere, to the reproduction of wild animals, birds and valuable species of fish, and to the development of wildlife sanctuaries is being implemented in our country.

The 11th 5-Year Plan envisages, in the contex of the protection and rational utilization of water resources, a range of water-saving and protective measures. Industrial enterprises' demand for water resources will be met chiefly by increasing the capacities of water circulation and recycling systems and developing and introducing closed water-utilization systems. It is planned to commission such systems with an overall capacity of 130 million cubic meters per day.

The plan contains targets for the accelerated construction of water-protection installations in the Black, Azov, Baltic and Caspian Sea basins. It is planned to reduce the discharge of polluted effluent in 1985 by one-third in comparison with 1980.

The volume of work to recultivate land that has been wrongly used will be increased, and this will permit some 670,000 hectares of such land to be returned to the needs of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The plan outlines the establishment of new sancturies in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Turkmenia and other republics, covering a total area of 5.3 million hectares.

It is intended to channel a total of more than R10 billion of state capital investments into implementing the range of nature-protection measures.

The Siting of Productive Forces and the Economic and Social Development of the Union Republics

Comrade deputies! The increased efficiency of social production depends to a large extent on the rational siting of the country's productive forces on the basis of the further deepening of the unionwide division of labor and the comprehensive development of the economies of the union republics and the economic regions..

The 5-year plan envisages the further improvement of the proportions relevant to the development of the country's unified national economic complex, and the further expansion of the economy and culture of all the union republics.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will continue the policy of accelerating the buildup of the eastern regions' economic potential, particularly with regard to the extraction of fuel and the production of energy, intensive and water-intensive types of output. We are faced here with accomplishing major operations to exploit the vast natural resources and to develop the fuel and power and the raw material bases; with expediting the establishment of construction industry, and with carrying out housing and municipal and cultural and domestic construction on a large scale. Also envisaged is the further development and formation of powerful territorial production complexes, particularly in the newly opened up regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan.

In the Central Asian republics it is planned to make fuller use of the labor resources and production capacities. It is intended to ensure the further growth of cotton production and substantially to improve its quality. We envisage the accelerated development of livestock raising. Light and food industry, machine building and other sectors of industry will expand alongside agriculture.

In the European part of the USSR and in the Urals, in connection with the limited nature of fuel and energy, raw material and water resources, and also in view of the adverse demographic situation that is taking shape, the plan is geared chiefly toward the intensification of production and the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises without increasing the work force.

Industrial production will develop at the highest rates in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and the Transcaucasian republics. The increasing preferential growth of agriculture is planned for Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. The accelerated expansion of industry and agriculture in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics and in Moldavia also will facilitate the further convergence of the levels of their economic development with those of the other union republics.

The Development of Foreign Economic Ties

The country's economic and social development in 1981-85 creates the prerequisites for the USSR's further active participation in the mutually advantageous international division of labor.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover should increase by 22.5 percent during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We attach primary significance to the development of economic relations with the countries of the socialist community. The nature of these relations in the 11th 5-Year Plan is defined by the coordination that has been effected of the state plans of the USSR and the socialist countries for 1981-85, and by long-term trade agreements with them. The socialist countries' share of the USSR's foreign trade turnover will rise from 54 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1985.

The construction of a number of major integration projects -- such as the Khmelnitskaya and the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya AES, the Mozyrskiy nutrient plant and capacitites at mining and enrichment combines and ferroalloy plants -- will be carried out on the USSR's territory in conjunction with the CEMA countries. Production specialization and coproduction between the USSR and the other CEMA countries will undergo further developments; the volume of reciprocal deliveries of specialized output will double in comparison with the preceding 5-year period. Scientific and technical cooperation will be expanded.

The Soviet Union is seeking to deepen long-term, stable economic, scientific and technical ties with the states which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression. Around 1,200 enterprises and other installations have been or are being built in the developing countries with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. This is an effective contribution to the broadening of their production potential.

The utilization of long-term agreements, and in some instances long-term cooperation programs too, has become characteristic of the USSR's trade and economic cooperation with many developing countries. This type of foundation imparts stability and durability to our mutual relations.

Our state advocates mutually advantageous and stable economic ties with the industrially developed capitalist countries. However, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, it is no fault of ours that foreign trade with some capitalist countries -- the United States above all -- is at a standstill or is even declining largely because of the attempt by certain imperialist circles to undermine the relaxation of international tension and to impose on us conditions which they know to be unacceptable.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are ready to continue to develop trade and economic relations with all capitalist states on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis.

The State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982

Comrade deputies!

Permit me to inform you briefly of the expected results of plan fulfillment in 1981, the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and of the main state plan targets for 1982.

In the current year, the scale of social production has increased, labor productivity has risen, the program for social development and for raising the people's living standards is being implemented in full and new successes have been achieved by Soviet science.

According to preliminary estimates, national income will increase by 3 percent over the year. Fixed production capital will exceed R1.2 trillion. Industrial production volume will increase by more than R21 billion, or 3.4 percent. Production of many types of output will increase: electricity, oil and gas, instrumentation, automation facilities and computers, agricultural machinery and other machine building products.

Production of consumer items will increase 3.6 percent compared with 1980.

The long-term program elaborated by the party for developing agriculture and reinforcing its material-technical base is being consistently implemented. The planned deliveries to agriculture of most types of equipment, fuel and other material-technical resources are being completed.

Real per capita income will increase 3.6 percent in 1981. Payments and allowances from social consumption funds will rise by 4.2 percent to reach R122 billion.

It has to be said that the successes in economic and social development would have been greater if shortcomings in the work of a number of sector ministries and departments, associations and enterprises had been successfully overcome. These shortcomings, together with the difficulties which occurred in agriculture, prevented annual plan targets from being successfully met in terms of a number of indicators, including production targets for a number of important types of industrial and agricultural output and for commissioning production capacities.

The 1982 plan provides for a further growth of Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of strengthening the national economy's material-technical base, accelerating scientific-technical progress and transferring the economy to an intensive path of development.

The growth of material production sectors and greater efficiency will enable us to increase the country's national income by R13.4 billion, or 3 percent.

Industrial production will increase by R30.4 billion, or 4.7 percent in 1982. Further improvement of its structure is envisaged. Thus, while the total increase in electricity generation will be 2.6 percent, generation at nuclear power stations will increase by 24 percent. In ferrous metallurgy it is planned to give increasingly preferential development to the output of progressive and economical types of metal products. In the chemical industry, production of synthetic resins and plastics and also of chemical fibers will grow at a rapid pace. In machine building there will be increased production of high-productivity and economical machinery and equipment and instrumentation with enhanced unit capacity and productivity.

In the course of the year it is planned to assimilate production of approximately 4,000 new types of machinery, equipment, instrumentation and materials and to introduce over 270 progressive technological processes and labor mechanization and automation measures.

The plan devotes much attention to consumer goods production. Output of food goods, including meat and dairy products, is to increase. In light industry the overall growth in cotton textile production will be 4.6 percent, while the output of synthetics will increase by 6.7 percent, of linen [belyevyye], fabrics by 9 percent and of sateen by 7.5 percent.

The manufacture of cultural-consumer and household goods will increase 3.4 percent compared with 1981. Production of furniture, color televisions, crockery, household chemicals and other items will grow.

The volume of agricultural production in 1982, according to the plan, will total R136.5 billion, which is 10.2 percent above the 1976-80 annual average. It is planned to increase production and procurements of all types of agricultural produce. Supplies of equipment and mineral fertilizers to agriculture will increase.

Capital construction will be implemented on a large scale in the countryside. It is planned to allocate more than R37 billion in capital investments to the development of agriculture next year, covering the whole complex of operations. It is planned to allocate capital investments at increasingly preferential rates for the construction of apartment blocs and cultural-consumer projects.

On the basis of the volumes of production planned and the distribution of production forces, it is intended to increase freight turnover using all forms of transport by 3 percent.

Capital investments from all finance sources for developing the national economy will total R137.4 billion in 1982.

The annual plan makes provision for a further rise in the Soviet people's living standards. Real per capita income will increase 2.1 percent against 1981, and social consumption funds will grow by 4.1 percent to total R127 billion.

Over R4 billion will be spent in 1982 on the new measures for raising the people's living standards from centralized sources provided for in the 5-year plan. A large proportion of this money will go on increasing and improving wages. When the measures are implemented the average monthly wage for workers and employees as a whole in the national economy will increase to R177.

It is planned to construct a total of 106.9 million square meters of housing in the year using all sources of finance. Approximately 10 million people's housing conditions will be improved.

The plan provides for further development of the economy and culture of all union republics and economic regions.

Comrade deputies!

The 5-year and annual plans submitted for your examination embody our party's firm course of steady social and economic progress for Soviet society. Expressing the fundamental interests and aspirations of our country's people, the 11th 5-Year Plan marks the conquest of new frontiers in strengthening economic might and increasing Soviet people's prosperity.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum held yesterday, "we must back the plan figures with economic and organizational-political measures to guarantee their fulfillment. Good organization, professionalism [delovitost] and discipline are the invariable demands both at the center and at the local level. It is from precisely this angle that all party, state and economic organs must structure their activity."

The 26th CPSU Congress elicited from Soviet people a new surge of creative strength and energy and reinforced even further their determination not only to fulfill but to exceed the plans outlined for expanding production and increasing its efficiency. This finds expression in the widespread organization of nationwide social competition, counterplans and pledges, mass initiatives and other manifestations of patriotic enterprise. The peoples of all the Soviet republics are demonstrating their cohesion around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by that outstanding political and state leader Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Wholeheartedly supporting the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, Soviet people unanimously express their readiness to boost their national wealth, to strengthen the homeland's defense capability and to struggle actively for lasting peace.

The inviolable unity of the party and the people is the guarantee of renewed victories for our country in building a communist society. (applause)

HELSINKI PAPER REPRINTS USSR STRIKE CALL LEAFLET

PM201515 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Strike Call in Fallinn"]

[Text] A leaflet calling for a nationwide strike starting on 1 December is now circulating in certain major Soviet cities and in the Baltic states. The strike calls, which are the first signs that the "Polish disease" has reached the Soviet Union, have probably been spread by Russians living in Estonia. They work in a group calling itself (NLDRR), [expansion unknown] the Soviet Union Democratic Front.

According to unconfirmed reports, Soviet citizens are said to have been arrested while trying to distribute the leaflets in Leningrad and Moscow. In Tallinn the leaflet has been distributed to all households including those in the Mustamyae residential district.

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET is able to give the full text of the strike call:

"Proclamation: With regard to the political and economic situation in our country and with regard to our country's leading role in the world crisis which threatens the existence of the whole of mankind and in the knowledge that the only way to a normal life and a better world is the democratization of our Constitution.

"Only by creating a free, democratic and open society would we create a convincing foundation for cooperation toward other democratic nations' disarmament and total destruction of all nuclear weapons in the world, liberate ourselves from the burden of the arms race, create a rapidly improving standard of living and free mobility across borders and in the awareness that no outside power can effect an acceptable solution to these problems and that we ourselves have the key tole in the solution of the problems, we call on all citizens without exception to unite with us in the following:

"We demand that the Soviet Government should immediately:

"1. Call home the Soviet Army from Afghanistan;

"2. Halt its interference in Poland's internal affairs;

"3. Halt the continued export of foodstuffs;

"4. Halt discriminatory forms of trade;

"5. Free all political prisoners and cancel all political banishments;

"6. Reduce military service by 6 months;

"7. Begin fulfilling the commitments under the UN Declaration on Human Rights, Articles 13, 15 18, 19, 20 and 23 points 3 and 4, and the stipulations in the Helsinki Final Act in order to create a democratic society on the basis of these regulations. This includes the periodic selection of members of the state legislative and executive bodies as well as the representative of supreme government power by the people by democratic elections.

"In support of our demands we will start implementing A SILENT HALF HOUR [words in boldface type] starting on 1 December 1981 between 1000 and 1030 hours and thereafter on the first working day of every month in 1982, that is, 4 January, 1 February, 1 March, 1 April, 3 May [dates as published] and so on at the same time local time, 1000 hrs and for the following 30 minutes:

"1. All wheels must stop. Traffic must come to a halt. All movement and activity must stop -- no matter where we are: at work indoors or out, on personal errands, in town, in the country, in the fields;

"2. All trams, trolley buses, taxis, buses, suburban trains and their waiting rooms must be emptied. Streets and pavements should be emptied of pedestrains. The whole country will be paraluzed for 30 minutes;

"3. We will play old revolutionary songs (the Internationale, for instance) on our tape recorders;

"4. There will be no disturbances of general order, no outbreaks of nationalism;

"5. When asked questions by representatives of authority and work chiefs, our response will be to remain silent;

"Dear comrade,

"We are now standing at the final crossroads. There is still hope of returning to a world worthy of human beings. Make your decision today. Time will not stand still, it could be too late tomorrow. Sacrifice an hour and copy these pages. Translate them to other languages. Pass them on, only through letter boxes. Form activist groups of up to three members.

"Your swift action is the foundation for our success and the thaw can begin. Do not be frightened off if we do not succeed in reaching total success in the first few months. Success will come. We already have many people on our side -- including workers in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and military men. Now we are demonstrating a true internationalism -- one for all and all for one -- only in this way can we later solve all the other painful problems.

"We will not give up in until the people have a government and not vice versa."

DISSIDENT SAKHAROV BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE

NC221227 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov, isolated from the outside world in the central Russian city of Gorkiy, today began a hunger strike aimed at getting the Soviet Government to let his son's fiancee, Elizabeth Alekseyeva, join her future husband in the United States.

Mr Sakharov's wife Elena Bonner is with him in Gorkiy, about 400 kms (240 miles) east of here, where the dissident has been exiled for the past 22 months. Here in Moscow friends of the couple expressed concern that the protest might be futile, and said they had no news from the two.

Mr Sakharov, who has a heart ailment and is in fragile health, had deliberately decided to endanger his life, the friends said. "It's a lonesome battle, and it's going up against a wall of silence that has been patiently built by authorities over the past two years," they said, appealing for a Western campaign to publicize the hunger strike.

The scholar, whose apartment in the town is guarded round-the-clock, does not receive any friends. A special tapping system prevents him from listening to the radio, and he is forbidden from receiving foreign newspapers.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID TO MOLDAVIA -- Medical and nutritional aid has been dispatched from the Soviet Union to Moldavia due to the last week's earthquake there. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 81 GF]

ARMENIAN HOSPITALS -- Funds allocated for health care in Armenia are increasing every year. The Malatia Hospital and other hospitals with 220 to 500 beds have already been completed. During the forthcoming 5-year plan period, two new hospitals will be built for adults and three for children. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]

AWARD TO PROCUREMENT MINISTER -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Lenin to USSR Minister of Procurement Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin for his services to the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 81 LD]